The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,847 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1886.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Friday. 1886.
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	26th Nov.
L VERONA	3118	600	M. de Horne	3rd Decr.
M PESHAWAR	3060	600	L. H. Moule	10th ,,
L CATHAY	2983	560	E. Ashdown	17th ,,
— ASSAM	3033	500	J. P. Hassall	24th ,,
L ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	31st ,,
M BOKHARA	2941	500	C. K. Edwards	7th Jan.
L HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	14th ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	560	R. W. Haselwood	21st ,,
L SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	28th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets are issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captain.	1886.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023 700	E. G. Stead	26th Nov.
MALWA	3239 500	G. W. Atkinson	10th Decr.
NEPAUL	3536 600	T. J. Alderton	24th ,,
THAMES	4101 800	W. A. Seaton	7th Jan.
GANGES	4196 800	E. Stewart	21st ,,

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced rates, all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 16, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000 800	1st Dec.	20th Jan.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	15th Dec.	16th Feb.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	10th Jan.	1st Mar.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	16th Dec.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	7th Jan.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 17, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

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BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	600	22nd Nov.
ORION	E. Martinazi	3,500	550	3rd Dec.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	16th ,,
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	600	3rd Jan. 1887
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	16th ,,
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3500	550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3800	550	16th ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

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Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1886.
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3,500 500	2nd Dec.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
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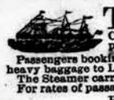
HALL LINE
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.



THE S. S. "WERNETH HALL," 4,100 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain T. COLLIN, will be despatched punctually on the 26th instant.

Passengers booking to Marseilles only can forward their heavy baggage to Liverpool free.
The Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
For rates of passage, &c., apply to

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Agents.
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STEAM TO CATANIA (SICILY) AND NAPLES.

THE A 1 S.S. "ALGOMA," Captain Hanton, will sail as above about 24th November. 1st Class Rs. 300. Less for Parties. Apply to

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Freight for Box and Bale Goods 12s. 6d. per ton measurement and prima.ce.
Other Cargo at equally moderate rates.

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RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

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"To be well seasoned Moulmein or Rangoon teak in straight square logs, in quality full Indian first-class without holes, shakes or wens."

"The logs to be at least 18 feet and not exceeding 30 feet long and from at least 12 inches square and upwards, and to average at least 37 cubic feet per log."

The price is to include delivery either at the Company's Basin, Colaba, or at the Company's Locomotive Depôt, Parel, or the price for the delivery at either to be separately stated.

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General Offices, Fort, Bombay, November, 15, 1886.

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Ostriches.	Cows.
Peacocks.	Figures.
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Ducks.	Swans and
Dogs.	Pigs.
Goats.	I. R. Balls.

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Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 7th July, 1884, respectively.
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FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd November, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

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FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

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S.S. "HENZADA" 2,078 ,, on or about 8th December

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, November 19, 1886. Agents.

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"THE INDIAN ENGINEER."

AN ANNOUNCEMENT having appeared of the proposed issue of the first number of a Periodical to be entitled "INDIAN ENGINEERING" on 1st January 1887, and some of our Subscribers having written to us that they understand the publication of the "Indian Engineer" has ceased, we hereby give notice that the publication of the "Indian Engineer" will continue as heretofore, and that we are in no way connected with, or interested in, the proposed Periodical to be called "Indian Engineering."
Mr. P. Doyle has ceased to be the Editor of the "Indian Engineer," and is in no way connected therewith,

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BEGS to announce to the public, that he is prepared to accept orders for, and to supply designs of the above Bungalows. His Highness, the Maharajah of Joudpore, G.C.S.I., to whom one 50 by 30 ft. has been supplied, has expressed his highest satisfaction.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY,
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

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Tea Spoons, Rs. 30 to 60
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Barometers
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Blotting Books and Cases, Rs. 22-8 to 70
Cabinet Photo. Frames, Rs. 4 to 10
Card Cases and Trays, Rs. 4 to 20
Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Rs. 3 to 20
Desks and Work Case, Rs. 25 to 150
Dressing Cases and Bags, Rs. 12 to 850
Fancy Tobacco Boxes, 4 to 6
Fans, 8 to 20
Fitted Bags, all kinds, Rs. 7 to 850
Gongs, Rs. 4 to 40
Gladstone Bags, Rs. 22-8 to 60
Glove and Handkerchief boxes, Rs. 20 to 40
Glove Stretchers, Ivory, Rs. 10 to 20
Housewifes, Rs. 6 to 10
Ivory-backed Hair Brushes, Rs. 40 to 60
Jewel Cases, Rs. 25 to 100
Ladies' Carriage Bags, Rs. 7 to 25
Ladies' Hand Bags, Rs. 6-8 to 30
Ladies' Waist Belts, Rs. 12 to 15
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Scrap Books, Rs. 7 to 40
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Smokers' Companions, Rs. 60 to 70
Tantalus Perfume Cases, Rs. 20 to 60
Telescopes
Travelling Bags, all kinds, Rs. 35 to 850
Travelling Spirit Flasks, Rs. 2 to 60
Work Boxes and Baskets, Rs. 8 to 40
Writing Cases and Desks, Rs. 25 to 150

ELECTRO-PLATED AND BRITISH OAK WARE.

Asparagus Helpers, Rs. 13-8 to 16
Army and Navy Cups, Rs. 25 to 30
Beer Jugs and Mugs, Rs. 11 to 70
Biscuit Boxes, Rs. 25 to 70
Brandy and Sodawater Frames, Rs. 67 to 100
Breakfast Dishes, 58 to 70
British Oak Ware, Rs. 4 to 100
Butter Dishes and Coolers, Rs. 18 to 50
Courier Bags, Rs. 5-8 to 11
Cabinet Dessert Sets, Rs. 100 to 200
Cake Baskets, Rs. 35 to 70
Candlesticks, Rs. 45 to 70
Carlton Cruets, Rs. 13-8 to 40
Champagne Buckets, Rs. 40 to 70
Cheese Scoops, Rs. 2-8 to 18
Chutney and Soy Frames, Rs. 35 to 40
Cigar Lamps, Rs. 25 to 30
Claret Jugs, Rs. 25 to 80
Cocktail Stakers, Rs. 18 to 20
Cruet Frames, Rs. 13-8 to 100
Crumb Scoops, Rs. 15 to 20
Dessert Fruit Spoons, Rs. 25 to 100
Dessert Stands, Rs. 31-8 to 110
Dinner Cruets, Rs. 25 to 100
Egg Frames, Rs. 31-8 to 50
Entre Dishes Rs. 50 to 85
Epergues, Rs. 70 to 200
Fish Carvers, Rs. 27 to 30
Fish Knives, Rs. 50 to 180
Flower and Fruit Stands, Rs. 40 to 200
Goblets and Golf Cups, Rs. 40 to 100
Grape Scissors, Rs. 9 to 11
Ice Claws and Tongs, Rs. 4-8 to 8
Ice Jugs, Rs. 40 to 80
Ice Pails, Rs. 20 to 31-8
Ice Water Urns, Rs. 250 to 300
Jam and Marmalade Jars, Rs. 12 to 40
Liqueur Frames, Rs. 40 to 100
Luncheon Trays, Rs. 130 to 150
Mirrors, Rs. 5 to 40
Majolica Ware, Rs. 4 to 100
Marmalade and Preserve Stands, Rs. 11 to 40
Miniature Tea and Coffee Services, Rs. 60 to 150
Muffineers, Rs. 4 to 40
Napkin Rings, Rs. 10 to 30
Nut Crackers, Rs. 4 to 8
Oil and Vinegar Frames, Rs. 15 to 20
Oak Writing Cabinets, Rs. 60 to 50
Pickle Prongs or Forks, Rs. 1-4 to 10
Race Cups, Rs. 20 to 100
Salad Bowls and Servers, Rs. 31-8 to 70
Salt Cellars, Rs. 12 to 60
Salvers, Rs. 20 to 200
Sardine Boxes, Rs. 27 to 40
Side Dishes, Rs. 50 to 85
Sodawater Frames, Rs. 20 to 40
Soy Frames, Rs. 16 to 40
Spirit and Liqueur Frames, Rs. 68 to 100
Sugar Baskets, Rs. 40 to 60
Sugar and Cream Frames, Rs. 36 to 40
Tankards, Rs. 27 to 40
Tantalus Liquor Frames, Rs. 40 to 120
Tart, Pie, or Pudding Dishes, Rs. 13-8 to 30
Tea Caddies, Rs. 40 to 60
Telescopic Cups, Rs. 15 to 20
Tea and Coffee Services, Rs. 100 to 400
Tilting Sets, Rs. 130 to 150
Toast Racks, Rs. 10 to 20
Tripartite Vegetable Dishes, Rs. 70 to 130
Two Handled Trays, Rs. 150 to 200
Travelling Liqueur cases, Rs. 105 to 130

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JEWELLERS AND IMPORTERS OF FANCY ARTICLE.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co. Ld., BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks ,, 23-4 ,,
In ½ Flasks ,, 25-4 ,,

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

SOLE AGENT
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY
Messrs. EDWARD & JOHN BURKE,
PURE, BRIGHT AND SPARKLING.

THE FINEST AND MOST AGREEABLE TONIC IN THE WORLD.

This ALE will be found the best in the market.
Quarts, per doz., Rs. 6-4; Pints, per doz., 4-4.

A special Consignment just received from the above celebrated Bottlers.
Also Burke's Bottling of Guinness's Stout.

AGENTS,
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.
Bombay Address, Oriental Bank Buildings, Rampart Row, and Medows-street.

WHISKY.

SCOTCH.

	Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, finest imported	Rs. 41 8
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	,, 37 8
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	,, 36 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S in square bottles	,, 28 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	,, 26 4
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, our own blend	,, 25 12
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	,, 24 0

IRISH.

D. W. D., three Shamrocks	Rs. 29 8
Do. one Shamrock	,, 27 4
FINE OLD, our own blend	,, 25 12

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.
THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.
ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.
PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.
ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING.
MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.
Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALFRED THEATRE,
OPPOSITE G. I. P. RAILWAY TERMINUS.
WEBB'S ROYAL MARIONETTES!
EVERY EVENING at 9 o'clock.
IN THEIR REFINED AND WONDERFUL PERFORMANCES.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Grand Transformation Scene, with Beautiful Mechanical Effects, and Lime Light.
Every Convenience and Accommodation for Ladies and Gentlemen in Reserved Seats and First Class.
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE at 3 p.m.,
On SATURDAY, the 20th Nov., for Children & Family.
REDUCED PRICES.—Rs. 2, 1; Annas 8 and 4.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

G. I. P. R. INSTITUTE,
CHUMAR BAUG, PAREL.
FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY, SATURDAY.
A Dramatic and Musical Entertainment will be given in the above Institute.
The Performance will commence at 9 o'clock sharp with the Screaming Farce entitled,
"TURN HIM OUT."
To be followed by an
OLIO
OF MIRTH AND MUSIC,
The whole to conclude with
"KISKEY'S GEMS"
OF NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Reserved, Rs. 2, Unreserved, Re. 1.
Tickets may be obtained at the Door. Tram Cars within easy distance.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE.
THE CERCLE will be OPENED on SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 p. m., by Mr. HENRY ROLLET, Consul for France, members and donors are kindly requested to attend.
J. B. DAVAR,
Secretary.
Church-gate-street, Bombay November 19, 1886.

WANTED—
FOR SOUTH COORG, a Duly Qualified EUROPEAN SURGEON, salary Rs. 300 per mensem, free bungalow, native dresser provided, small private practice amongst the families of subscribers to the Fund, at the rate of Rupees Two per visit. The district in the Surgeon's charge extends to and outside radius of 8 miles. Applicant must be of active habits and a good horseman. Preference given to a man having Indian experience. Apply, with copies of testimonials, to
Mr. A. L. ALEXANDER,
Hon. Secretary, South Coorg Medical Fund.
Woshulli Estate, Polli Betta, Coorg.

NOTICE is hereby given that FOOLBAI, widow of KHATREE TEJA MOOLJI of Bombay, has CONTRACTED to SELL Mr. CANJI MALJEE All that piece of Land, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Jugjivan Kika Street, without the East Walls of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the east by the said Jugjivan Kika Street, on or towards the west by the sweeper's passage, common to the premises hereby agreed to be sold and the house of Vasanji Muncee, on or towards the north partly by a water passage, common to the premises hereby contracted to be sold and the house of Lalchand Bhavanji, and on the south by the house of Chatterbhoy Sunker, and which said land contains by admeasurement one hundred and eighty three and sixth-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and the said land is entered in the Books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 47, and which said house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 70, and were and are now in the occupation of the said vendor and her tenants. All persons having or claiming any interest in the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, sale or otherwise, are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 19, Esplanade Road, Fort, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such Claims, if any.—Dated this 19th day of November 1886.
CRAWFORD & BUCKLAND,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

ACCORDEONS! ACCORDEONS!!
From Rs. 6 and upwards.
MORENAS & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR CARDS.
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
From As. 2 to Rs. 6 each.
MORENAS & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
15, Medows Street, Bombay.

FANS! FANS! FANS!!!
IVORY.
SILK.
SATIN.
MOTHER OF PEARL, IN GREAT VARIETY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.
From Re. 1 to Rs. 100 each.
MORENAS AND Co.,
WINE, SPIRIT AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

JUST UNPACKED
TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!
DOLLS! DOLLS!!
WAX DOLLS.
WASHABLE DOLLS.
JOINTED DOLLS.
TOYS OF ALL DESCRIPTION AND AT ALL PRICES.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JOURNAL OF INDIAN ART
EXHIBITION NUMBERS.
Nos. 11, 12, 13 AND 14
ON HAND,
PRICE Rs. 1-8 EACH.
Nos. 15 and 16 expected shortly.
Orders registered.
COOPER, MADON AND Co, Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1887,
POCKET DIARIES,
SCRIBBLING DIARIES,
OFFICE DIARIES.
DIARIES OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS CARDS!
NEW YEAR'S CARDS!!
Now on hand a large selection of
HAND PAINTED CARDS,
FRINGED AND OTHER CARDS,
THE BASEL MISSION'S INDIAN CARDS,
☞ The last mail for posting cards for England is December 3rd.
COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1887.
MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND Co. beg to remind their Constituents that SUBSCRIPTIONS to commence from JANUARY, 1887, should be RENEWED BEFORE THE END OF NOVEMBER, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the supplies.
MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND Co. will be happy to forward, free by Post, their Revised Price-List of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.
☞ Residents in Poona will oblige by ordering their supplies through our Poona Branch.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL AGENTS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and LIGHTERS Outside covered.
Fire Premiums for 1882 ..... £300,690
" 1885 ..... £988,156
LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or if life, and on favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either ALEXANDRIA or PORT SAID.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,76
GROWTH OF FUNDS.
1853 ..... £1,579,673 3 9 | 1878 ..... £2,619,15 14 1
1878 ..... £2,845,503 1 2 | 1886 ..... £3,348,407 9 2
THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hummum-street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAROCHIAL CONCERT.
S. PETER'S BOYS SCHOOL, MAZAGON,
THURSDAY, 25 NOVEMBER, 9 P.M.
Admission—Single ticket, Eight Annas.
Family ticket (to admit 3), One Rupee.
Tickets may be obtained at
The Schools, or Mission House, Mazagon,
or of Mrs. COUNSELL,
Hornby Row, Fort.

THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING FAITH IN ZOROASTRIAN RELIGION AND CEREMONIES.
MR. MUNCHERJI C. SHAPURJI MUNSUKH, Editor of the *Satya Mitra*, will deliver a PUBLIC LECTURE, THIS DAY, in Manekji Sett's Wadi, Fort, at 5 p.m. on behalf of the above Society on "The Necessity of forming a Parsee Panchayet on a Grand and Equitable Base." The Lecture is open to the Parsees.
RUSTOMJI FRAMJI WADIA,
SHAPURJI BYRAMJI KATRAK,
Bombay, Nov. 20, 1886. Honorary Secretaries.

THE ENGLISH CITIZEN SERIES.
Price Rs. 2-4 each, cash.
Central Government; by H. D. Trail.
Colonies and Dependencies; by J. S. Cotton and E. J. Payne.
The Electorate and the Legislature; by Spencer Walpole.
Foreign Relations: by Spencer Walpole.
Justice and Police; by F. W. Maitland.
The Land Laws; by Fred Pollock.
Local Government; by M. D. Chalmers.
The National Budget; by A. J. Wilson.
The Poor Law; by T. W. Fowle.
Punishment and Prevention of Crime; by Sir E. F. du Cane.
The State Education; by Henry Craik.
The State and Church; by Hon. A. Elliot.
The State in Relation to Trade; by T. H. Farrer.
The State in Relation to Labour; by W. S. Jevons.
COOPER. MADON & CO., Ld.,
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'XMAS CARDS!
NEW YEAR'S CARDS!
'XMAS CARDS!
In great variety from Anna One to Rupees Seven each.
INDIA RUBBER TOYS.
INDIA RUBBER TOYS.
DOLLS, ANIMALS, &c., &c.

LETTS'S DIARIES!
LETTS'S DIARIES!!
OF ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS.
Fancy Articles for Presentation to Ladies and Gentlemen.
Books, Purses, Albums, Writing Desks, Ladies' Handbags, &c., &c.
SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR
ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1887.
Should be paid in by the end of November, 1886.
Post Free, Revised and Enlarged Price List.
Our Clearance Catalogue of Books is now ready, and may be had post free on application.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
28, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

FOR SALE—
1. A METFORD MUZZLE LOADING MATCH RIFLE in oak and leather case complete with rangebox, &c., ... Rs. 100
2. A FARQUHARSON METFORD BREECH LOADING MATCH RIFLE, best quality, in case complete, with orthoptic sights, loading tools, &c., ... Rs. 200
3. A FARQUHARSON METFORD MILITARY BREECH LOADING RIFLE, recently done up by Gibbs, Bristol, and not used since, in case complete, with loading tools, &c., ... Rs. 100
All the above are in perfect order. With each will be given bullets, caps, wads, and cartridges. Apply to J. S. C. Davis, C.S., Allahabad

SALES BY AUCTION.
MENESSE AND COMPANY.
AUCTION SALE OF DEAL PLANKS.
Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p. m., in the P. & O. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon:—
About 5,000 deal planks of various sizes in small lots to suit purchasers.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, November 20, 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.
SALE OF 1 CASE ORNAMENTED BEDSTEADS, DIAMOND RING, TREASURY SAFE, &c.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Auction, Streets, Fort, by order and for account of all concerned the following:—
Landed Ex. s. s. "Persia."
B J C B—219 1 case 5 iron bedsteads 4½ to 2½ by 6½ to 5 feet; ornamented with gold and flowers (with woven mattresses.)
Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, consisting of distraint goods such as table, cupboard, chairs, benches, cot, screen, copper-pots, &c.
Also by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and
In Re Abdoolali Nooradin Master, an insolvent, consisting of W. I. Treasury safe by Milner, diamond ring, piroza ring, gold and silver coins and ornaments (bangles, anklets, &c.), small pearl earrings, &c.
In Re Mahomedbhai Lalji, Fazulbhai Lalji and Meherali Lalji, Khojas, traded in the name of Laljee Ludha, insolvents, consisting of mattresses, chairs and box empty.
In Re Bebee Jaan, an insolvent, consisting of pictures, clock, globe, lamps, Child's glass door press, &c.
Also by order of the Official Liquidator of the Bombay E. L. Co., Ld.
Lot Battens.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, November 20, 1886.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—
8 } per cent per annum } 18 months
6½ } subject to } 12 "
5 } 9 "
3½ } 6 "
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Elphinstone Circle.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES
DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON an 1 Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
H.E RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION,
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES,
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.
2 Vols., Rs 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

AUSTRALIAN POTATOES.—Another Fresh Consignment arrived.—WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS.—Before you write or buy your XMAS Presents, Toys and other Fancy Goods, enquire prices at Shroff Brothers. Novelties by each mail.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED.—Well prepared Tigerskins with Head and Teeth and Paws with Claws. Offers to VOLKART BROTHERS, Bombay.

"BELLEVUE," KHANDALLA, TO LET—From 1st December to 28th February for Rs. 150. Apply to SAPOORJEE JEWAJEE, 40, Hornby Row.

LADIES' BLACK FELT RIDING HATS, a New Consignment just arrived; latest Fashionable Shapes. Price Rs. 8.—BADHAM PILE & Co. Ld, Bombay.

UNRESERVED SALE of superior Woollen Cloth for Coats, Trousers and Suits at CRAWFORD & Co.'s Rooms, to-day, at 3 p.m. Each Piece will be sold separately.

HOMŒPATHIC PHARMACY under the Supervision of Dr. D. N. Ray, M.D. Medicines, Family Chests and Books are to be had at No. 37, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED by an ENGLISH NURSE.—The charge of Children, (thoroughly experienced,) or to go to England.—"R. M." Old Central Press, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BEAUTIFUL ROCKING HORSES, very inviting appearance, also Stationery Cabinets in Walnut and Oak, in different patterns. At STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street, Fort.

ICES! ICES.!! Four sorts daily, every day different kinds, also Wines and Spirits of the best quality, Mocha Coffee of the best quality, Annas 14, per lb. At the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church-gate-street.

A LANCASHIRE MANUFACTURER who has had extensive Experience in all branches of Cotton Spinning and Weaving, both at Home and Abroad, is anxious to obtain the Management of a First-class Mill in India. Address "W," care of this office.

FOR SALE,—(1) D. C. B. Pony, 13-3½, 5 years, quiet in side-saddle and harness, Rs. 100. (2) D. B. C. B. 13-2, 5 years, fast in harness, Rs. 730. (3) Side-saddle, by Davis, and bridle, Rs. 60. (4) Saddle, with leather numdah, and bridle, Rs. 30.—A. G. HARRISON, Cumballa Hotel.

HANDSOME TURNOUT. Only Rs. 1,200. Comfortable Roomy Two-seated Brougham in thorough repair. Fine Australian Mare, Fast and Powerful, broken to double and single harness. Newset of single harness, specially made to fit. Apply to "HORMASJI" at Jaffir Suliman's, Girgaum.

WANTED,—a thoroughly Competent Practical SPINNING MASTER, to take charge of the latest Ring Throstle and Mule Machinery. Apply, with copies of testimonials, stating length of service in the line, and the lowest salary expected, to "ALPHA," care of this paper, on or before the 24th instant. None need apply, who is not a thorough Master of the Art.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES have the capacity for every variety of work. They sew the lock-stitch, and never get out of order. They are the most durable and can be worked either by hand, treadle, or both. For cash or on hire, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

CEE SPRING CARRIAGE FOR SALE. Apply to Mr. BRANSON, High Court.

XMAS NOVELTIES.—Tea Sets, Dolls, Balls, &c. Now opened—The Cash Bazaar, Ld., Church-gate Corner.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

IF you wish to have a real good time keeper fully worth the money you spend, go to KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, Goldsmiths, 6, Rampart Row.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 2 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST RECEIVED—A Fresh Consignment of Flower and Vegetable Seeds for the Cold Season in Splendid condition by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

FLORAL ENAMELLED IRON WASHING SETS, consisting of Basin, Ewer, Brush and Soap dishes, beautifully decorated. Rs. 15 per set.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PORTABLE HARMONIUM, Musical-Boxes, Ariston, Orchestrophon, Banjos, Guitars, Fiddles, Cornets, Clarionets, Flutes, &c., and Piano Music, at B. S. Ramchunder and Co; No. 26, Kalbadevi Road.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow.—This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

MALWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of MAJOR CURRIE and COL. MALCOLMSON, Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

WANTED—New or Second-hand English Landau and Brougham in good order, suitable for a single horse; also Arab horse about 14-3 hands, young and sound, for above. Apply to "A. B.," care of this paper.

KEROSINE OIL 150 Degrees, Snow-Flake, just landed in splended condition, for sale at Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co., Khoja Mohollia; Mr. Piroo Mahomed, Market; Messrs. Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co., Fort.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25 S. B. Coat and Trowsers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

TO LET—The FIRST FLOOR premises, opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

GRAND LODGE S. F. I.—The MASONIC FESTIVAL of ST. ANDREW will take place at FreeMasons' Hall, Clare Road, Byculla, on SATURDAY, 27th instant. For Tickets, Rupees 5 each. Apply to the GRAND SECRETARY, Free-Masons' Hall.

TO LET—From 1st May next, the new and extensive premises in course of erection in Hornby Road, next to the Cathedral High School. Large and open Shops on the ground floor, and Offices on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd floors, with all new and modern conveniences and comforts. The whole house or each floor separately. Apply for terms or other information, to J. N. TATA, Victoria Buildings, Fort.

YORK HAMS, Rolled Bacon, Cheddar, Double Glo'ster, and Gruyere Cheese.—PEARSE & Co. Apollo Street.

THE WATERBURY WATCH, PRICE Rs. 8-8.
Silver-Nickeled case, keyless wind,—keeps time to a minute a month.

CHEAPEST TIME KEEPING WATCH—200,000 sold in Europe, in 12 months. Made in the Company's factory in America entirely by machinery. All the parts absolutely interchangeable.
PRICE Rs. 8-8.

THE WATERBURY WATCH is not so likely to get out of order having less than one-half the parts of any other Watch. Handsome, Strong and Correct. The Watch for rough wear and hot climates.
PRICE Rs. 8-8.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO., guarantees that each Watch has been run in varying positions for at least 10 days. A guarantee for one year is given with each watch.

THE COMPANY undertakes to repair their Watches at any time for a sum never greater than
ONE RUPEE.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
Free and Safe by post in satin lined box.
PRICE Rs. 8-8.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
Can be purchased of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row, or at 177, Pydownie. All communications and Watches for repair to be sent to the Waterbury Watch Co., Remington Building, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO.,
Agents wanted throughout the Country.
TERMS ON APPLICATION.

EVERLASTING INKSTAND,
NO INK REQUIRED FOR MANY YEARS!!
EXCELLENT INK, ready for use, will be instantly obtained by pouring water in the inkstand.
Annas 8, Each.
Rs. 5-8-0, Per Dozen.
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket,
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."
A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.
Per dozen quarts ..... Rs. 34 8 Cash, Rs. 37 8 Credit.
Per 2 dozen pints ..... " 37 8 " " 40 8 "

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SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL
THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.
KALBADEVIE ROAD,
(ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE,)
BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from minature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.
Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6. p. m. for any previous engagements.

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AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.
Illustrated price-lists free.
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THE NEW
FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
THE HARDEN "STAR"
HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.
Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS, MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America.
The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.
The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore
COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.
Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.
[SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.
ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.
TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
JAS. CROWDER,
2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 156, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Awarded Medal of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84; and the Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 and 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,
The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It
Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.
THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,
whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes culler, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.
The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fortifising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' CRUCIAL TESTS and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such well-merited praise and distinguished recognition.
The very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India
Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.
Manufactured only at
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W,
BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before ou purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.
AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

BEER AND STOUT.

WE desire to call special attention to the undermentioned brands, for which we are sole Agents in this Presidency. We can strongly recommend them as being in every way suitable for consumption in India, as they have been specially brewed of a light gravity to meet the prevailing taste.

READ BROS.
BASS'S ALE, "Dog's-head" bottling—
Per case of 3 dozen quarts ..... Rs. 18 0 Cash.
Per case of 6 dozen pints ..... " 24 12 "
GUINNESS' STOUT, "Dog's-head" bottling—
Per case of 3 dozen quarts ..... " 18 0 "
Per case of 6 dozen pints ..... " 24 12 "
JOHN AITCHISON & Co., EDINBURGH.
LIGHT BRILLIANT ALE, "Chariot" brand—
Per case of 4 dozen quarts ..... " 23 0 "
Per case of 8 dozen pints ..... " 32 0 "
GEO. YOUNGER AND SON, ALLOA.
INDIA PALE ALE, "Revolver" brand—
Per case of 3 dozen quarts ..... " 17 4 "
Per case of 6 dozen pints ..... " 24 0 "
Per hogshead of about 54 gallons ..... " 60 0 "
WILLIAM McEWAN.
INDIA PALE ALE—
Per hogshead of about 54 gallons ..... " 60 0 "
PILSENER BEER.
PRUSCHOPPEN, our own selection—
Per case of 3 dozen quarts ..... " 17 4 "
Per case of 6 dozen pints ..... " 24 0 "
SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS AND MESSES.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free.
SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNAC
SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.
Four Star and Three Star qualities are Fine Old Cognacs, needing no recommendation from us.
Two star quality is a most excellent Brandy, though comparatively new.
The quality we distinguish as "Monogram" brand is remarkably good at its price, suitable or admixture with Ærated Waters.
Four star...Rs. 41-8 Three star...Rs. 36-4.
Two star ... " 33-4. One star ... " 30-0.
Monogram Rs. 27-0.
A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
The Brandies also in bulk and in Jars of two and four gallons.
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... 62,500,000
RESERVE FUND 2500 000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
For shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.
FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

SEASONABLE BEVERAGES.

	Nett 1 doz. botts. Rs. a.
BORDEAUX WINE, Soud and Bright	12 0
LIME JUICE CORDIAL ...	14 0
NORFOLK CIDER (dry) ...	8 8
STONE'S QUININE WINE ...	15 0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Bombay Ramblers, Bandstand, 4 p.m.
Volunteer Parade, Town Hall, 4-30 p.m.
Opening of the Cercle Littéraire, 5 p.m.
Band, G. I. P. Ry. Vols., Victoria Gardens, 5-15 p.m.
Dramatic Entertainment, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-30 p.m.
The Marionettes, Alfred Theatre, 3 p.m. and 9 p.m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Pachumba (s), for Karachi; and Ravenna (s), London.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Victoria and Siam entered, and the s. s. Ravenna left the dock yesterday.

SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.—The Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and Metropolitan of India, will preach in the Cathedral to-morrow evening.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.—The Bishop of Calcutta will preach in Christ Church, Byculla, on to-morrow morning, at the 11 o'clock service.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.—The Rev. Geo. Bowen will preach in the Grant Road M. E. Church to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. Subject—"The Mahomedan's difficulty of accepting Christ."

THE SEAMEN'S REST MISSION.—The first anniversary of the Seamen's Rest Mission will be observed in the Grant Road Methodist Church to-morrow evening at six o'clock. All interested in the work are invited.

THE SPECIAL JURY.—We are requested by the Sheriff to intimate that gentlemen of the special jury are not required to attend at the High Court this morning.

CRICKET.—A match will be played between "The City of Bombay" and "The Bombay Proprietary School" cricket clubs, on Sunday, the 21st instant, play commencing at 8-30 sharp."

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending the 30th October, 1886, was 86,698 maunds, and in money Rs. 36,190.

BHULESHWAR LIBRARY.—Messrs. Nanabhoy Byramjee Cojeebhoy, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani and Jamsetjee Nasserwanjee Tata have been pleased to become life-members of this institution.

THE AHMEDABAD ADDRESS TO THE VICEROY.—Mr. Mahipatram Rupram writes to us from Ahmedabad denying the truth of a statement published in a native paper last Sunday, that he had drafted the people's address to be presented to the Viceroy.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN EVANGELISATION SOCIETY.—The Rev. Isaac T. Row, of the "Anglo-Indian Evangelistion Society" will (D.V.) preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Apollo Street, Fort, on to-morrow evening at 6 o'clock, when a collection will be taken for the above Society.

THE HOWARD CASE.—Inspectors Upshon and Eaton have proceeded to Bombay in connection with this case. Mr. Howard has been committed by the Cantonment Magistrate of Poona to take his trial at the Bombay Court of Sessions on a charge of cheating in respect of a watch.—*Madras Mail.*

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Halima, woman, aged 70 years. Deceased, while passing along Tindal Street on Thursday evening, was accidentally knocked down and run over by a bullock-cart laden with bags of grain, and sustained fatal injuries, of which she died at the hospital shortly after admission. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

CARICATURING A CASTEMAN.—Mr. Webb yesterday resumed the hearing of the case in which Shaboodin, a Mahomedan, charged Ebrahim Saheb Kulkurney and ten other Mahomedans with defamation by caricaturing him. Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, prosecuted; and Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hory, Coury and Brown, and Mr. Atmaram, appeared for the defence. Further evidence was adduced similar to that already reported. Mr. MacDermott and Khan Saheb Mir Alli were examined, and the case further adjourned.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Vishram Sewram, a labourer recently in the employ of the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company's Dye Works at Dadur, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee upon three separate charges of having in his possession sundry articles, consisting of several pieces of canvas, carpenters' tools, brass screws, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 21-8, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to render a satisfactory account how he came by the same. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of eighteen weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following programme of music will be played at the Victoria Gardens, by the band of the G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, commencing at 5-45 p.m.:—

March	Right Away M. Seaman
Overture	French Comedy Keler Bela
Valse	Hydropaten Gung'l
Aria	La Traviata Verdi
Quadrille	Merry Folks T. Dawson
Polonais e	Der Fackelzug Fadst
Galop	Rotten Raw Keler Bela

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH FROM AN IRRITANT POISON.—An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Succaram Nursoo, aged 22 years, a hamal in the service of Dr. Kirtikar, and who resided on his master's premises, at Warden Road. On Thursday morning deceased injudiciously took a taca-cupful of the infusion of two Dewdager fruit, to relieve biliousness and constipation, whereas the infusion acted as an irritant poison, and he died from its effects in the hospital at 5 o'clock the same evening, where he had been removed by the order of his master. Dr. Kirtikar, in his evidence, stated that the natives in Bombay use Dewdanger in cases of jaundice. He had not seen the fruit growing in Bombay. It is imported and sold by the native chemists. The verdict was that death of Succaram Nursoo was caused by his having taken an infusion of Dewdanger to relieve biliousness and constipation, and that the infusion acted as an irritant poison.

ASSAULT ON THE S. S. PESHAWUR.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard a case in which Earnest Dallimore, a saloon waiter on board the s. s. Peshawur, was charged with having assaulted John Roach, the purser, on the 13th instant, on the high seas. Mr. Smith, of the firm of Messrs. Little, Smith Frere and Nicholson, prosecuted. It appeared from the statement of the complainant and his witness, that on the 13th inst., during dinner, Mr. Roach had reason to find fault with the accused, and told him he was the lowest man in the saloon. After dinner, while standing at his cabin door, the accused came up a good bit in liquor and struck him on the cheek, without saying anything. The third officer then placed the waiter in irons and locked him up. Captain Maule and Mr. Leigh, the chief officer, made enquiries next day, and the accused was logged in the official log. Dallimore denied the charge, though admitting having taken liquor. He stated that he accidentally touched the purser on his shoulder through the ship, which was in the midst of a cyclone, lurching and throwing him on the purser. He had gone to ask an explanation from Mr. Roach for the words he used. Mr. Cooper convicted the accused of assault, which he had no doubt, after hearing the evidence, took place. The accused did appear to have been in liquor, but that was no excuse for his attack on the complainant; he was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour in the House of Correction.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGER BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ravenna, Capt. A. B. Daniel, sailed yesterday for London with the European mails and the following additional passenger:—

For London.—Mr. G. H. Ivens.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

RESULT OF THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

THE following thirty-one candidates were declared to have passed the above examination:—

SECOND CLASS.

Vinayak Trimbak Agashe, Naggihalli Cheluva Narsing Ayengar, Ramchandra Vishvanath Gadgil, Vithal Vishnu Gopujkar, V. S. Sambasiva Iyer, Dinshah Muncherji Mobedjina, Annaji Hanumant Narsapur, Raojibhai Bhailalbhai Patel, Balvant A. Sahasrabudhe, Gopal Ramchandra Sane, Sangappa C. Shetti, Khodadad Ratanji Vacha, and P. A. T. Wright.

PASS.

Chichurkanahally Krishna Ayengar, Jagannath Ahut, Parshuram Kuberram Bhat, Lewis Cossorat, Ramchandra Shesho Dharvad, Narayan Vishnu Godbole, Pandurang Vishnu Gopujkar, Janardan Balvant Joshi, Venkaji Hanmantrao Kataki, Hariam Madavji Machhar, Ardesir Nassarvanji Master, Ramrao Nellore, Mahadev Bhikaji Panchure, Vishnu Balkrishna Pandit, Raojibhai Motibhai Patel, Shantapa Ganesh Sasanhital, Chhotalal Dvarkadas Shah, and Mulji Liladhar Shah.

RESULT OF THE FIRST B. SC. EXAMINATION.

Ramchandra Gopal Astekar has been declared to have passed the examination.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

As a Beverage.—A table-spoonful in a tumbler of water is the remedy for colds, irritation of the chest, throat affections, and diseases of the bladder; it is besides excellent as a health-preserving drink during hot weather and epidemics.

At Rio-de-Janeiro it has been noticed that persons habitually using Guyot's Tar Solution are thereby rendered proof against yellow fever.

As a Lotion.—Use one part of Guyot's Tar Solution to one part water.

Guyot's Tar Solution has been tried with great success in theosphtlas as a wash for skin diseases, prickly-heat, hhing, falling off of the hair, and for disinfecting wounds of a bad nature. Each bottle is accompanied with instructions for use.

Agents in Bombay: Messrs. KEMP & Co.; TEACHER & Co.; THOMSON & TAYLOR; COOPER, MADON & Co.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 19.

(Before Mr. Justice WEST and Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

A JURY'S VERDICT UPHELD.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* MUKTA BHIVA.

THIS was a reference to the High Court by Mr. W. H. Crowe, Sessions Judge of Poona, who disagreed with the verdict of the jury in the case. Mr. Dajee A. Khare appeared for the accused; and the Hon. Mr. Mandlik for the Crown.

Mr Crowe said that the jury recorded a verdict of guilty against the first accused Bayaja of the offence of abetment of murder, and a verdict of guilty against the accused Mukta of the offence of murder. The evidence in the case against Bayaja consisted of her own admission before the Courts of the third and first-class magistrates and the Sessions Court. That confession, in which Bayaja admitted that she held the hands of the deceased Uma, and sat on her chest, and that she handed to her fellow-prisoner Mukta the implement with which the wounds were inflicted, and also assisted him to carry the body and throw it into the well, was sufficient, if genuine and legally taken, to sustain the conviction of the offence of murder. The jury having found her guilty of abetment of murder, which was sustainable on the evidence, Mr. Crowe did not ask their Lordships to interfere with the verdict as far as Bayaja was concerned. With regard to the accused Mukta, the only evidence against him was his own confession before the third-class Magistrate, and repeated before the committing Magistrate, but withdrawn before the Sessions Court, on the plea that it had been extracted from him by violence at the hands of the police. That confession only covered the offence set forth in section 302 of the Indian Penal Code of causing evidence of the offence of murder to disappear, having reason to believe that the offence had been committed. Mr. Crowe was of opinion that there were no grounds for the allegation that any violence had been used by the police towards the prisoner, and it was noteworthy that before Mr. Morrison, the committing Magistrate, the accused made no such charge. That admission, then, in the Session Judge's opinion, would be sufficient to sustain the conviction of an offence under section 201, Indian Penal Code. The jury, however, found Mukta guilty of murder. There was absolutely no evidence in the case to support that verdict. The only fact which could be taken into consideration against him was the confession made by Bayaja. In his summing-up to the jury, the Session Judge took occasion to point out that the law did not even hold such a confession to be evidence against an accused, but only allowed it to be taken into consideration; and that, therefore, such as it was, that statement, not being supported by other evidence, must be dismissed from their minds. The jury, however, appeared to have placed implicit reliance on the plain unvarnished statement of Bayaja, and accordingly found Mukta guilty of murder. The Session Judge was of opinion that the evidence was sufficient only to sustain a charge under section 201 of the Indian Penal Code.

The statement of Bayaja, made before a third-class Magistrate, detailed the circumstances under which the murder of Uma, another wife of her husband, was committed. Uma accused her of improper intimacy with Mukta, who was sitting behind her (Bayaja). Afterwards Mukta went and caught her and gagged her with her own cloth, saying it must not be left without her being made off. "She gives out the secret"; so saying he caught hold of her, took her to the other side of the bed. Bayaja lit a lamp with a match. There was a stone lying for mashing seeds. He took it up and struck her with it on her right temple. Bayaja then gave him a scythe. Mukta took it and held her head in his lap; Bayaja caught her hands and sat on her chest; and Mukta struck her on the head with the scythe, from which her neck fell down. Afterwards Mukta took the dead and body on his back; Bayaja caught her by her legs, and threw her into a well near her house. Mukta then went away, telling Bayaja to say to her husband, when he came, that she did not know where his wife had gone.

Mr. Justice West was of opinion that a co-accused's statement is not technically "evidence" within the definition given in section 3 of the Evidence Act, but that it may still be used *quantum valeat* for the basis of a reasonable inference; and if a jury think it sufficiently supported by a partial or qualified admission of guilt on the part of the accused himself, and by admitted physical facts pointing to his connection with the crime imputed to him, they are not precluded by law any more than by reason from a finding of guilty so sustained. Their Lordships convicted Mukta Bhiva of murder, and sentenced him to transportation for life.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court commences to-day, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley. There are in all eight cases committed for trial, three by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., three by Mr. Webb, one by Mr. W.R. Hamilton, who acted sometime ago as Third Presidency Magistrate, and one by Mr. P. C. H. Snow, Magistrate of Poona. Of the eight prisoners who await their trial, four are Hindoos, two Mahomedans, one Native Christian, and one European. There is one case of murder, one of attempted murder, one of attempted rape, two of cheating, two of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and one of theft. The following is a summary of the calendar:—

1. Noorali Sultanali, committed by Mr. Webb, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt by means of an instrument for cutting.
2. Raghunath Succaram, committed by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, for an attempt to commit rape.
3. Stevens Howard, committed by Mr. P. C. H. Snow, for cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property.
4. Babajee Gopal *alias* Sonoo Kanoo, *alias* Sonoo Kanoba, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for theft in a building.
5. Alexander Francis DeJesus, committed by Mr. Webb, for attempting to commit murder.
6. Runchordas Khemjee, committed by Mr. Webb, for cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property.
7. Krishna Rowjee, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for murder.
8. Peerbux Imambux, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

POLO IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

REFERRING to the fact that two of the Hurlingham team which recently won the American Polo Cup, belong to the 7th Hussars, which is under orders to take the place of the 14th Hussars at Secunderabad, the *Madras Mail* says:—"We have, of course, no knowledge of whether these gentlemen will accompany the corps to India, but if they do or not, there are tolerably certain to be other like them in it, and we trust that they will be able to give a much-needed stimulus to the 'Royal game' in this Presidency. For what reason it is hard to say, but polo never seems to have flourished or caught on here. The 14th Hussars had a good team at one time, and the 12th Lancers have also numbered amongst them many fine players. Of infantry regiments, too, those sporting corps, the 7th Fusiliers and 43rd Light Infantry, have always been noted for the manner in which they supported the game. There are plenty of players in the presidency, and yet, when Major Neville Chamberlain, then A.-D.-C. to his Excellency, Sir Frederick Roberts, endeavoured to organise a polo tournament during the Camp of Exercise in 1883-4, the attempt was a saddening failure. Two teams, we believe, played off a game between themselves (those of the 7th Fusiliers and 43d. Light Infantry), and there the entries and the interest ended. The reason most generally tendered for the want of support afforded to a fascinating and manly game, is that indulgence in it entails expense. Those who want to enjoy it thoroughly have to keep up two or three ponies, whose original price is sometimes heavy, and whose maintenance makes an inconveniently large hole in their owners' monthly salaries. There is, of course, much to be said for this view, and, if a man cannot afford to play polo, he must let it alone. It seems to us, however, that the expenses of the ardent polo-player have been run up to a fictitious height, and need not be nearly as heavy as they frequently are. Ridiculously high prices are asked for good polo ponies, because there are a certain number of rich men in the markets, and it is hoped that these will not mind parting with a high sum if they get in return the sort of animal they want. But there are not enough rich men to buy up all the trained ponies at fancy prices, and, consequently, the poor men can, more often than is perhaps imagined, secure them for a moderate outlay. Again, the untrained pony, which is within the comparative pauper's grasp, often turns out an adept at the game, and places Lazarus astride of him at once on a par with Dives, mounted on the animal that somebody else has broken in for him. Another difficulty encountered in Southern India is, that the local supplies of ponies are small, and the quality, as a rule, detestable—a state of affairs which, we are afraid, can only be remedied when the Government and individuals pay more attention than is yet generally done to the subject of regulating, and improving the breed.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Florifine" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Florifine," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American rug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

GRAEFENBERG

CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,

Price, Rs. 3-12 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

CASTING OUT A DEVIL AT MADRAS.

AT the Madras Small Cause Court, on Tuesday, before Mr. T. V. Pounusawmy Pillay, one Sundara Subbaroyalu Naidu, a native doctor, sued Chakripani Naidu, a clerk, for the sum of Rs. 50, being the fee which defendant agreed to pay for curing his brother, Kistnasawmi Naidu, of a mental disorder or mania attended with physical distress, insensibility and pains.

Mr. Kristnasawmy Chetty appeared on behalf of plaintiff; Mr. Alfred Champion for the defendant.

Mr. Champion explained that plaintiff was a *munthrum* man, a driver out of devils. He said defendant's brother had got a devil; and defendant gave him some money to drive it out, which he never did, as defendant's brother never had a devil.

The Court: What, if a doctor does not cure, he cannot recover?

Mr. Champion: Plaintiff says defendant agreed to pay Rs. 50, a fee for which plaintiff was to cure his brother of a mental disorder or mania, &c.

The Court: He has cured you; why don't you pay?

Mr. Champion: Unfortunately, in this case, there was no devil to be cast out. I believe plaintiff did go there; he was recommended by some friend; I know the man perfectly well. He is a devil-worshipper or a devil-extractor. Some men extract teeth, but this man is a devil-extractor. Directly he was called in here—it was an ordinary complaint, as we will shew from another doctor who did attend—plaintiff got at his old tricks at once. The Court knows the proceeding better than I do.

The Court: How do I know? Let the cat come out of the bag first.

Mr. Champion: Plaintiff at once commenced to say that defendant's brother was possessed of an evil spirit; and that it was necessary for him to do certain things. He at first asked Rs. 100 we were not in a position to pay Rs. 100 even if we had 20 devils, and eventually defendant agreed to pay Rs. 50. That was closed. Plaintiff then began a little bit of *munthrum* business, and never attended again beyond that one day. Unfortunately, it was not a devil. But there was something the matter with the patient's stomach. It is time this sort of thing was put down in this country by Legislative enactment. In England if plaintiff did such a thing he would be sent to jail for six months.

The Court: Well, let us proceed.

Mr. Champion: Yes, put the devil-extractor in the box. I do not believe in any such thing.

The Court: But you believe in haunted houses?

Mr. Champion: There may be a spiritual representation. Has any one ever seen a devil? I will give this man a lakh of rupees, at least I will put down 500 rupees, if within one week this man can work upon me; and I will then pay him the money.

Mr. Kistnasawmy Chetty: Are you sure that you have not a devil in you?

The Court: All evil spirits are not devils.

Mr. Champion: I know an evil spirit that is a devil; and that is too much gin or brandy. Does he mean that? There is a story told of a Red Indian who was trying to become civilised, who said "Devil's spittle, broth of Hell"!

Plaintiff was then called into the witness box and examined. He said:—Defendant engaged me, on the last day of the Dusserah, to cure his brother, Kistnasawmy Naidu. Defendant came, accompanied by his landlord and one Sivasunker Moodelly, to my house. They all looked agitated. Sivasunker Moodelly said defendant's brother had fainted, on return from office, and was very sick, suffering from a demon mania. I enquired of Sivasunker Moodelly what about my remuneration; he replied that he had spoken about it, but that no amount had been settled. I sent defendant in advance, and I, the landlord and Sivasunker Moodelly followed. That was at 8-30 p. m. I went to defendant's house, saw his brother, found him struggling, and five persons holding him down. On entering the room, I touched the patient's back with a cane. I have certain symbols by which I observe these things.

Mr. Champion (removing his chair): Pray, do not touch my back; I begin to feel queer already.

Plaintiff continued: I called him by his name; he turned round and looked at me and then sat up. There was then no necessity for the assistance of the five persons to hold him down. I brought the patient down; as soon as he was brought I gave two or three stanzas from Bagavatham and said "Now, obey my orders and answer my questions without being in a disordered state." As soon as I said this, and within 5 minutes the patient fainted; there was no struggle, and no noise. I called him by his name when he recovered his senses; he replied "When you touched my back with a cane." I asked him whether he had any faith in God or Devil, and he answered "Yes." I ordered the patient back to his former state, but also ordered that there should be no struggling. The order was obeyed, and the patient again went into the same state without struggling. My order was obeyed. That was at about 11 or 12 o'clock at night. Although there was no struggling, still the patient was making a great noise and stammering. I ordered his hands and legs to be tied up, for fear that my orders might not be obeyed. I then gave orders again that he should give out all that he had in his body. I cured him; until 1 o'clock I was working with him. I also made him take his supper.

Mr. Champion asked for a short adjournment before cross-examining the witness, and added that he "commenced to feel nervous already."

Plaintiff: Excuse me, your Honour; this is not witch-craft.

Mr. Champion: Then what do you call it, electro-biology?

Plaintiff: It is Electro-magnetism.

The Court (to Mr. Champion): There is a remedy and a cure: you should look to yourself.

Mr. Kistnasawmy Chetty: The patient was all right after that.

Mr. Champion to Plaintiff: I have heartburn, and am obliged to take medicine, and have been taking it for ten days, I had a doctor yesterday. Cure that before 6 o'clock this evening, and I will give you Rs. 100. There is a capital chance to try.

The Plaintiff: After you leave the Court, you can ask me, perhaps. I will give you the answer you want. Do not treat me as an ignorant man unless you understand me proper.

Mr Champion to plaintiff: I have met men of your class, my dear sir, who are deuced clever, and will say anything. I have challenged them, over and over again, in London, to "do it to me." They won't. Seeing is believing; and I tell you that I called in Dr. Lawrence yesterday. I will put down Rs. 100; if you can cure me by 12 o'clock to night, I will pay it to you.

The Court: That is rather an internal disease. If you choose to say you are cured you can do so; there is no one to say you are or are not cured.

The case was adjourned.—*Madras Times.*

INDIAN SPORTING NOTES.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharajah of Jodhpore is evidently fully determined to set his racing arrangements in proper order, for he has published a notice that "all the horses of the Jodhpore Stable have been made over by His Highness the Maharajah to the charge of Maharaj Sir Protap Sing, K.C.S.I. Henceforth Maharaj Sir Protap Sing will be the only responsible officer in relation to the Jodhpore Durbar horses with any of the Indian turf. His Highness the Maharajah is not responsible for any kind of default of the horses belonging to Maharaj Kishore Sing and Rao Rajah Tez Sing of Jodhpore." It is a pity that the notice has not been somewhat more clearly expressed, for hitherto "all the horses of the Jodhpore Stable" have been considered to include a number of horses running under a variety of nominations.

Our correspondents at Hyderarad complain rather strongly of the sufferings they have undergone since their arrival in consequence of the wet weather. But the telegrams from our special correspondent at the meeting, show that this source of complaint had since abated, and that the weather has become fine and pleasant. All the arrangements are as usual excellent, and the mantle of Mr. Wilkinson has evidently descended on most competent shoulders. Hitherto the fields have not been so large as might have been expected from the entries, but the racing has generally been good, and speculation fair both at the carries and the lists, and full particulars regarding this will be found in the reports of the meeting sent to us by telegram by our special correspondent. The absence of the Nizam, owing to illness, has of course been universally regretted, for his Hiness is a good supporter of the "sport of kings," and has a fairly good stud of his own. It is to be hoped that if he will have completely recovered by the time it becomes necessary for him to undergo the fatigue of the reception of the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin.

The mornings have become now nice and cool and a visit to the Calcutta Race Stand, for those interested in the sport, is certainly one of the chief pleasures of the day. The galloping track has been duly opened, and a goodly number of animals of sorts may daily be seen going the round, but as the old Sheik used to say, it is at present a case of *aste-naste.*

An unfortunate accident has, however, to be recorded amongst the animals, which have lately been seen on the course, and perhaps, at his own distance, one of the very best of them. This was in the case of Mr. Apcar's well-known waler Robin Hood. The horse had done his usual morning's exercise and was returning to his stable, when he suddenly dropped down dead in the road, as was subsequently ascertained, from heart disease. Every one must sincerely sympathise with Mr. Apcar at his loss, but perhaps it was better as it is, than if the horse had fallen dead in a race in which he had been heavily backed by his owner—a coincidence that has not been unknown on the Calcuta Course.—*Asian.*

MADRAS.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 6th to the 12th instant, 6 East Indians, 9 Native Christians, 250 Hindus, and 39 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 304 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 202. The deaths are thus classified, *viz.*, 2 from measles, 88 from fever, 23 from dysentery, 12 from diarrhœa, and 179 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 39·6 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 38·2 per 1,000 per annum.

THE HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1886-87	13,531,506
Remitted from 1st April to 13th Nov., 1886	5,999,100
Balance to be remitted from 14th Nov., 1886 to 31st March, 1887	7,532,406

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Palatableness, and the facility with which it is digested are distinctive characteristics of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil. Dr. Granville, F.R.S., author of "The Spas of Germany," writes: "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils. Being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and stores. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co. 77, High Holborn, London.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

KITE FLYING AT AMRITSAR.—Interference with the dangerous practice of flying kites from the roofs of houses is also proposed in Amritsar; but as the committee has no powers in this matter, it resolves to write to the Deputy Commissioner, the referee-general of hearing a black, lean scarecrow of a probationer illustrate and prove like Euclid himself "that all conditions of life have their own peculiar sorrows"—a truth which most likely none of his audience ever dreamt of before. And here—I am sitting under the shadow of my own roof, with the windows all up, a calm shower pattering around me; my dinner swallowed, and the pen in my hand to scribble whatsoever comes uppermost for the behoof of one who cares for all that concerns me. Judge ye.

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A letter to James Johnstone, who is worried by his pupils, gives occasion for an amusing anecdote.

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LIFE IN LONDON.

Of London life, after a first view of it, Carlyle says:—

I had much rather visit London from time to time than live in it. There is, in fact, no *right* life in it that I can find; the people are situated here like plants in a hot-house, to which the quite influences of sky and earth are never in their unadulterated state admitted. It is the case with all ranks: the carman with his huge slouch-hat hanging half-way down his back, consumes his breakfast of bread and tallow or hog's-lard, sometimes as he swags along the streets always in a hurried and precarious fashion, and supplies the deficit by continual pipes, and pots of beer. The fashionable lady rises at three in the afternoon, and begins to live towards midnight. Between these two extremes, the same false and tumultuous manner of existence more or less infests all ranks. It seems as if you were for ever in "an inn," the feeling of *home* in our acceptation of the term is not known to one of a thousand. You are packed into paltry shells of brick houses (calculated to endure for forty years and then fall); every door that slams to in the street is audible in your most secret chamber; the necessaries of life are hawked along through multitudes of hands, and reach you, frequently adulterated, always at rather more than *twice* their cost elsewhere; people's friends must visit them by rule and measure; and when you issue from your door, your are assailed by vast shoals 'of quacks, and showmen, and street sweepers, and pickpockets, and mendicants of every degree and shape, all plying in noise or silent craft their several vocations, all in their hearts like "lions ravening for their prey." The playground of a population of the place is the most consummately blackguard of anything I ever saw. Yet the people are in general a frank, jolly, *well-living*, kindly people.

CIVILISATION IN ANCIENT CHALDEA.

ON Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 27, Mr. W. St. Chad Boscawen delivered the second of his new course of lectures on ancient civilizations, the subject being the "Civilisation of Ancient Chaldea." At the commencement of his address Mr. Boscawen said that it was first to be observed how important a feature in that civilisation was formed by the Tigro-Euphrates valley. The rich alluvial, well-watered plain was most admirably suited for the settlement of primitive emigrants. The early settlers who came from the cold, mountainous regions to the north-east, the fertile valley with its rivers and innumerable streams seemed indeed a veritable "garden of the gods." The lecturer went on to show how from the earliest times the land of Chaldea had been one of the most highly cultivated and fertile spots in Asia. From inscriptions dating from the twenty-fourth century before the Christian era, he quoted lists of produce of farms and gardens: wheat, barley, maize, dates, and fruits of various kinds were found in astonishing abundance, and the taxes levied on these products one of the best sources of revenue. The lecturer next described the monumental evidence, which indicated that the original home of the most important section of the early population was to be looked for in the mountain regions to the north-east of Chaldea. There were situated, according to tradition, "the mountain of the world, the mountain of the nations, the mountain of the east," on the summit of which the gods held their court. It was evidently the Chaldean Olympus to which Isaiah refers as "the mountain of assembly, in the uttermost parts of the north." Mr. Boscawen remarked that it was this mountain which formed the point towards and the great seven stage towers (?), constructed, "houses of observation" were built in memory of this mountain of the gods, like the Indian towers in imitation of the mountain of Meru. Mr. Boscawen then proceeded to describe the various elements composing the primitive population of Chaldea. The early brick inscriptions gave the King dominion over a dual population—the people of Sumer and Akkad. These two provinces were (observed the lecturer) the districts of North and South Chaldea, the land of Sumer being identical with the "Shinar" of the Bible, and the study of the inscriptions proves that a slight dialectic difference existed between the two languages. The language now thoroughly settled by scholars, such as Drs. Hommel and Haupt, was undoubtedly of a Turanian character. From the construction of the sentence, and the agglutinative character of the grammar, the language must be placed in he Uralo-Altaic branch of the Turapian family. A third element, and one of the most important in the population of Chaldea, was that of Semitic nomads, who had been attracted by the fertile character of the Tigro-Euphrates valley, and induced to turn their wandering life to settle in the cities of Southern Chaldea. At how early a period this contact between the Semitic and non-Semitic elements of the population had taken place, is indicated by the oldest inscriptions being written in the Semitic tongue. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Boscawen showed that the basis of Chaldean civilisation was undoubtedly Turanian. He then proceeded to describe the social life of Chaldea, as pictured by the inscriptions on documents dating more than 6,000 years before the Christian era. The patriarchal character and the life resembled in many respects the Achaian polit of the Iliad of Homer. The King was "the father of his people," "the great man," as his name means, being alike chief priest, judge, and leader of the army. The information now accessible (said the lecturer) was not confined to records of Kings and Princes. Large numbers of private inscriptions furnished us with an insight into the domestic life of the common people. It was strange to find the quarrels between traders in the cities of Ur of the Chaldees of Erech, now as plainly set before us in all the fulness of detail to be found in a modern newspaper report. Mr. Boscawen quoted extracts from several inscriptions relating to various legal and commercial transactions which took place in the market-places of these primitive cities over 4,000 years ago. Having dealt with the social life, the lecturer proceeded to speak of the religious life of the people. The base of Chaldean religious belief is certainly to be found in the numerous works of a religio-magical character. The belief in spirits and demons was carried to the utmost extent, every object, animate or inanimate, being controlled by a spirit or fetish. Mr. Boscawen next proceeded to describe the worship of some of the chief gods, the moon-god (Sin) being the chief object of worship, and the oldest temples being dedicated to him. The sun-god (Shamas) was regarded as the child of the moon-god, and the temples dedicated to him were next to the moon-god. The British Museum is extremely rich in tablets containing fragments of the liturgy of these temples, and some of the prayers and hymns were most poetical in character. The lecturer then went on to show how the elements of the arts and sciences had already been attained by the doctors of Chaldea, and in concluding his lecture, he sketches in a very detailed manner the way in which the highly-developed civilisation of Chaldea was diffused throughout the East. Mr. Boscawen said he would conduct those of his audience, who desired it, through the Assyrian galleries on Friday next, as on Friday last he was followed by a large number of ladies and gentlemen (some of whom were distinguished American visitors deeply interested in this subject.) The next lecture will be on "The Assyrain villisation."

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING Nov. 19.

THE Bank of England return shows a further improvement during of the week of 2 per cent. in the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities, and so far as monetary influences are concerned, it is evident that trade has everything in its favour. Political matters, however, maintain an unsettled feeling, notwithstanding the steadiness with which the Stock Exchange seems to view the situation. Consols remain at 102, and French Rentes in Paris have improved to 102¾, while Rupee Paper has advanced ¼ in Fours and 3-16 in Fours-and-a-half. This latter movement is due, of course, to the further rise in Silver and Exchange. The quotation for Bar Silver is now up to 46 15-16d., according to Reuter, and private messages seem to indicate that even at 47d. no large sums would be available for shipment to this side, the Continent apparently absorbing all surplus supplies for coinage purposes. The shipments from London for India during the week are reported at £20,000 for Bombay and £30,000 for Calcutta, in addition to £30,000 in gold for this port, but considering the tendency of Exchange for some time past, these figures are comparatively insignificant and certainly do not look like large available stocks of the metal.

In the London General Produce markets yesterday there was apparently no movement.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday was quiet all round, the day's sales being only estimated at 8,000 bales, comprising 800 Surats. Americans on the spot are quoted 3-32d. per lb. lower, but arrivals come partially 1-64d. higher, and from New York Futures are quoted 2 points up. The receipts at the ports are not given by Reuter; private messages, we learn, continue to give very variable reports regarding crop estimates, and it is now said that Messrs. Neill Bros. figure is 6,700,000 bales, which would certainly seem more in accord with their previous opinions. On the information we have at our disposal, the indications, as we said a couple of days ago, favour between 6,500,000 and 6,600,000 bales, but we ought to have the Bureau figures to-morrow or Sunday, and we defer exact comparisons until they are available.

The Cotton market in Bombay to-day has been dull to a degree; Good Bengals have changed hands ready at Rs. 146, and for January there are sellers at Rs. 147, while Broach is offering at Rs. 202 to Rs. 203. Advancing Exchange is the main cause of the decline, but a further adverse influence has been the failure of one or two dealers with considerable liabilities, while a small European firm has also suspended payment.

Quoted prices are:

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.
Bengals, ready	146	152	164-5
Omras	172		
Do. January	163		
Broach	202½		
Dhollera	173	180	190 Apr.-May.

WHEAT finds few buyers at present prices, but sellers are almost equally conservative and decline to submit to any important decline. We quote:—

Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-6 per cwt.
No. 1 do.	„ 4-5 „
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 4-1-6 „
Red Ahmedabad	„ 4-2 „

IN SEEDS we have not heard of any transactions of importance.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,252 bales.
Wheat	38,160 cwt.
Linseed	6,116 „
Rapeseed	2,638 „
Gingelly seed	11,819 „

FREIGHTS are nominally steadier, but as regards the actual extent of business doing, just as flat as ever. An Inch line steamer is said to have been fixed for a Mediterranean ports at 16s. 3d., but this requires confirmation.

EXCHANGE has shown considerable firmness again, more indeed than we have yet witnessed. There is no doubt a certain amount of irregularity and indecision is still observable, but taken all round we should say the feeling to-day at the highest point of the recovery is more confident and indicative of a further advance than at any previous stage. Why it should be so it is difficult to say, as there is no new development in the surroundings of the market, but that it is so is beyond question. The Banks are now all pretty free sellers, and in two quarters at least have been offering Telegraphic at 1s. 6d., while demand at the same price has been obtainable for delivery up to the end of the year, possibly even further. For private paper on the other hand ready and forward rates are now practically the same, and a little more of the present tendency would probably have the effect of running forward Credits beyond the spot quotation. We quote at the close for ready bills:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 1-32d. „
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 6 7-32d. „
Credits	1s. 5 7-32d. „
Francs	1-92½ „

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet and quite unchanged. Fours remain at Rs. 97¾, Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 101½.

SHARES are weaker all round, and Spinning and Weaving mills are mostly Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 lower. Bombay-Burmah Trading are down to Rs. 2,350, Bank of Bombays are the turn easier at Rs. 723¾.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	723½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	59
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	112xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,305	1,000	000	..	1375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	450
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	2,345	100	100	Rs. 5	104
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	..	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	640
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo. Cotton Mfg Co. Ld.	600	500	500	..	425
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	875
Borsad Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	180
Central India S. & W Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	760
New Issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	175
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 125	670
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	610
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	615
City of Bombay Shares	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	880
Dharamsey S. & W. Co.	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	9
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	50	Rs. 25	685
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	835
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	165
Hindustan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	900
Hinguphatlal Hd. Ld.	701	all	all	37½ p.s.	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	1,000	50	50	Rs. 2½	860
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	445	500	1,000	Rs. 25	445
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 70	1,360
James Greaves Mills	1000	500	1,000	Rs. 25	605
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,34	500	500	..14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhallgo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,115
Khandelah	75	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	980
Kastoo Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	815
Leopold S., Bicochim, & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	1000	Rs. 5	148
Madras United	500	1000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,700
Manaluksmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	675
Manekjee Petit's	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1200
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	1824
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,515
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	410
Nalgaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	..	674
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	500xd
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	800
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	565
People of India S. & W Company	..	25	250	..	187½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,000	500	500	..	85
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	885
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	895
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,270
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,275
Soonderdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	670
Southern India	1,900	500	500	Rs. 12½	325
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	..	247½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	465
Western India S. & M Company	1,20	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	790
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770		1.000	...	785

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,060
Asoln Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 60	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,040
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd.
Broach Cawasjee P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press,	0	125	125	Rs. 14	130
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,800	1,800	Rs. 600	645
Dholera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	140
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,470
Fort Berar Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 85	1,675
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	650
Harvey & Sabapathy Co. Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 95	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	207
Mercantile Press	1,600	125	125	..	95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	392½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	490
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	117½
Prince of Wales Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	440xd.
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	50	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Steel Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 75	575
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1225
Sassoon Press Co.	20	500	500	25	580
Volkart Press Co.	45	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	740

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	500	1,000	1,000	70	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co.	711	5,00	1,000	70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. (4 per cent.)					
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.					4100

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ravenna, 2,038 tons, Captain A. B. Daniell, sailed from Bombay, last evening, with the overland mails, for London.

THE S. S. Pemba, of British colours, 989 tons, Captain W. Rothwell, arrived and anchored in the Bombay harbour yesterday afternoon. She came from Persian Gulf Nov. 5) with 192 horses and mules, 111 deck passengers and the following 1st. class passengers:—Col. Lewis, Capt. Dunsterville Mr. and Mrs. C. W. White, Mr. Philiphowsky, and 2 European troops.

THE B. I. S. S. N. steam-ship Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain J. W. Livingstone, yesterday cleared our port for Karachi and coast with cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Ginninespalo and Capt. Wm. Potts, for Karachi; Mr. P. A. Fonseca, for Cutch Mandvi; Mr. Haji Jacob Haji Ellias, 2 ladies, and an infant, for Karachi, and 62 deck for Kathiawad Coast and Karachi.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

19TH NOVEMBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Victoria	2205	W. Russell	A	W. & Graham.
„ Belgravia	3274	W. H. Boothby.	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Peshawur	2130	L. H. Maulo	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Kangra	1479	H. M. Ingram	E	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ C. Graham	1911	T. White	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ C. Sinclair	1911	C. E. Darby	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Lamport	1579	L. P. Cross	K	McCulloch.
„ Atrato	2066	J. Gordon	L	F. Muir & Co.
„ W. Hall	2690	T. Collins	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Algoma	1991	J. Ranton	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Westbourne	..	.....	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
19	Pachumba (s)	Livingstone.	Karachi.
	Ravenna (s)	Daniell	London.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—Steamer Victoria, for Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
15	K. Commander (s)	Bell	Philadelphia, Feb. 3.
	Hallarat (s)	Tomlin	London, Oct. 7.
	Medina (s)	Anderson	Rangoon, Nov. 8.
	Bangalore	Condon	Middlesboro, Aug. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 15.—Steamer Chusan, Ships Kl Capitan and Alexandria.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
15	Armenia (s)	.....	Glasgow.
16	Argo (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
15	Khandalla (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Cambusdoon	.....	Chittagong.
16	Navarino (s)	.....	London.
17	Venetia (s)	.....	Rangoon.

Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.) 75°1.
General Directions of Wind.*.....NNW, N, ENE, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*..... 180

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT—NOVEMBER 20.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

(If Chamber business is over by 2 o'clock p.m.)

For Dismissal.

347-86—Payne, G. and S.—C. A. Turner vs. Syaji Assana—Hore, C. and B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

141-85—Craigie, L. and O.—Nathoobhai Shamlal vs. Keshowlal Purbhoodas and others—W. and B., and H. C. and B.

140-85—Craigie, L. and O.—Nathoobhai Shamlal vs. Magonlal Manecckchund and others—Hore, C. and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

For investigation of pauperism.

33-86—In person—Naron Vella and another vs. Jugjiwan Kalian—Munsukhlal and D. Part heard.

30-86—In person—Toolsidas Bhanji vs. Kessurbai.—Thakurdas, D. and C.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

143-86—Mulji B. B.—Dharsibhoy Jussa vs. Nursoo Dhurmaji—Wilkin and B.

231-86—Thakurdas, D. and C.—Jaitha Huridas vs. Purshotum Meghji and another—Tyabji and D. Settled.

232-86—Little, S. F. and N.—Purshotumdas Sewlal and another vs. Bai Mungulbai and another—Payne, G. and S.

237-86—Jefferson, B. and D.—Jambai vs. Canji Anundji and another.—Crawford and B.

242-86—M. H. Khan—(For pauper)—Succoobai vs. Lukhmidas Dharamsey.—In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

352-84—Macfarlane, E. and H.—Maneeklal Iswardas and another vs. Girjashunker Vajeshunker and others—Little, S. F. and N.

415-85—Ardesir, H. and D.—Thucker Jewraj Dhunji vs. Thucker Soorji Jewandas and another—Jefferson, B. and D.

522-85—Ardesir, H. and D.—Darabji Cursetji Shroff vs. H. Richards and others.

488-85—Payne, G. and S.—Haji Mahomed Haji Essa vs. Eliappa Ballaram and others—Thakurdas, D. and C. and M. E. and H.

373-85—M. H. Khan—(For pauper)—Tribhowandas Virji vs. Naron Damji and another—Nanu and H.

490-85—R. Skipsey—(For pauper)—Pedroo Enoos alias Babool vs. Antibai and others—T. H. Pearse.

14-86—T. H. Pearse—Dadoo Meya Noor Mahomed vs. Gya Dawa—Tyabji and D.

48-83—Jefferson, B. and D.—L. W. G. Rivett-Carnac vs. Aboo Bucker Seedick—Macfarlane, E. and H.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 19.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Sinclair (s), 20 packages earthenware, Somar Bhiwa.

FROM LONDON.

Surat (s), 4 cases electro-plated ware, J. M. D. Silva; 1 case writing paper, K. R. Setna.

Kangra (s), 400 casks portland cement, J. Fleming and Co; 130 cases matches, A. Ebrahim; 11 cases matches, A. Sheik Adam; 30 drums turpentine, T. M. Tozkhanji; 5 cases glassware, Visram Allana; 263 kegs paints, L. Samsoodin; 401 kegs paints, H. K. Adam; 4 casks zinc paint, Ebramji Esoobji; 6 packages writing paper, S. A. S. Dawood; 346 kegs paints, linseed oil, &c., A. Kadur A. Hoosen; 25 cases writing paper, Byramji Shapurji; 15 packages stationery, N. Chandabhai; 2 cases toys, stationery, &c., Bolton and Co; 1 case stationery, H.M. Suliman; 45 cases wine, Somanji Merwanji; 12 cases still hock, Edulji Cowasji.

Peshawar (s), 2 cases electro-plated ware, glassware, &c., Bolton and Co; 9 cases oilmanstores, B. Nazarali; 3 cases confectionery, B. J. Buzzy and Co; 12 cases lamps, S. Khanst; 12 cases bacon and chase, Cowasji Dadabhai; 6 cases medicine, J. Noor Mahomed; 13 packages medicine, glassware, &c., Cooper, Madon and Co; 56 cases wine and 13 packages medicine, Treacher and Co.

Verona (s), 26 cases gin, J. M. Heyn.

Nuddea (s), 100 cases pale ale, E. Latham and Co; 50 casks ale, Finlay Muir and Co; 23 cases wine and spirit, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 1 hogshead sherry and 15 cases whisky, D. Cowasji; 40 cases claret, F. Mascotti and Co; 58 cases beer, Jamsetji Framji.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Carthage (s), 40 cases whisky, John M. Heyn.

Clan McDonald (s), 30 cases whisky, J. M. Heyn.

Clan Sinclair (s), 19 cases printing ink, M. A. M. Sharuffali; 81 packages writing paper, S. A. Saikh Dawood.

Belgravia (s), 51 cases whisky and 51 cases ginger wine, D. Cawasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Atrato (s) 56 packages earthenware and glassware, E. P. Mahomed; 500 boxes candles, A. Salmon and Co; 35 cases glassware, Gangji Poonja; 15 cases playing cards, Ebhramji A. Hoosen.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Surat (s), 1 case gold and silver watches, T. Cuma.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOVEMBER 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall (s), 150 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 900 cwts linseed, Ghella Barmuli; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 15 bales wool, Chimnadas Hatchund; 60 bales wool, Heeramund Khialdas; 58 bales wool, Tilloomol Chimnadas.

FOR LONDON.

Ravenna (s), 10 cwts tusks, Shariff Darvesh; 2,002 cwts barley, A. Blascheck and Co.

Kangra (s), 500 cwts fennel seed, Lang Moir and Co; 11 bales hides, Hurji Dharsi; 14 cwts tusks, Ebram Papia.

FOR PALERMO.

Westbourne (s), 20,000 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR HAVRE

Clan Graham (s), 4,000 cwts rapeseed, L. Drayfus.

FOR TRIESTE.

Amphitrite (s), 1 case Indian curiosities, A Blascheck and Co; 165 bales cotton, G. Lockhart and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER. 19.

Currie, Lt-Col., Bo., Poona Horse, on furlough, from Poona.

Lowis, Col., Bl. R. A., on duty, from Karachee.

Dunsterville, Capt., Bl., R, A, on duty, from Karachee.

Mardall, Lt., Bo, Mily Acctt. Dept. on leave, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 19.

Beckett, Lt-Col., Bl., Mily works, on privilege leave, to England.

Waller, Capt, Bo., R. E., on leave, to England.

Currie, Lt-Col., Bo., Poona Horse, on furlough, to England.

Boileau, Capt., Bl, S. C., on duty to Dibrugarh.

Hewett., Capt, Bl., S. C., on duty, to Dorunda.

Lowis, Col.., Bl., R. A., on duty, to Aden.

Dunsterville, Capt., Bl., R. A., on duty, to Aden.

Sparke, Major, Bl., S. Yorker., on duty, to Burma.

Sandbach, Lt., Bl., R. E., on duty, to Boorkee.

Mardall, Lt., Bo., Mily-Acct Dept., on furlough, to England.

Craig, Sub-Condr, Bl., Comt. Dept., to rejoin to Cawnpore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt. B.V.R.C.

Bombay, November 20, 1886.

1. The Regiment (including the Mounted Troop) will parade under the Commandant, this day, Saturday, the 20th instant. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-30 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the Tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Girgaum, and Prince's Dock at 4 p.m., and those met on their way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the instructors.

2. It is notified for information that there will be classes of instruction during the season for proficiency certificates and in sword drill, members wishing to attend are requested to send their names to Head-Quarters.

3. There will be a meeting of the executive Committee Rifle Association on Monday next, the 22nd instant, at Head Quarters at 5-30 p.m.

4. Officers commanding companies are requested to communicate to Head-Quarters the dates on which they propose to fire the Regimental Challenge Competions, bearing in mind Regimental order of the 12th instant relative to reservation of Ranges.

By Order,
(Sd). H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to Bombay Gazette Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street,
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
copies an be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
TESTIMONIALS regarding the efficacy of these Pebble Spectacles have been received from—
Colonel SIR O. ST. JOHN, Agent, Governor-General, Biluchistan.
Major-General SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C.B.
Major-General MURRAY, C.B.
Dy. Surgeon-General A. E. DALE, M. D.
Surgeon-Major B. FRANKLIN, M.D., Civil Surgeon, Simla.
Brigade-Surgeon LANGLEY, M.D.
Surgeon-Major KEITH, M. D., Civil Surgeon, Kurrachee.
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, Esq., C.S.I., 2nd Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.
Rao Bahadoor GUNPATRAO BHASKERJEE, Judge, Small Cause Court, Bombay.
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq.
And others innumerable.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
OPTICIANS TO THE
PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS
IN INDIA.
Old Bond Street, LONDON. | Rampart Row, BOMBAY. | Hare St., CALCUTTA.

DESIRABLE and NECESSARY as it undoubtedly is to provide the relief required by a hypermetropic eye early in life, it is even more essential in myopia, because the latter is essentially a progressive defect, and the tension of convergence which the unaided eyes are obliged to exert, in order to maintain binocular vision at the distance demanded by the anomaly of refraction, accelerates that downward progress greatly. Without glasses the myopic child grows up deprived of a wide field of instructive observation, though in this respect his eyes do not themselves suffer; but what is of paramount importance in his case is to relieve the strain on the convergence, by making him always use suitable concave glasses for reading and writing, so that the work may be placed at a distance of at least twelve inches from the eyes. Myopia is generally hereditary so that myopic parents made by that reason suspect it in their children, and cannot ng. etter than to take them to an oculist while they are young. We would offer the same advice on the first appearance of a disposition to squint, which will generally indicate the existence of hypermetropia.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES are as their name imports, the most scientifically designed and perfectly constructed of all.

Only the PUREST and HARDEST Brazilian pebble is used and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, at right angles to the axis of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic fraction, while in the frames of the very best materials of the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by and resulting from his wide practical experience in the subject. The extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.

First Class certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for £x lence, Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.

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(Signed) N. LAZARUS, Ophthalmic Optician,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE VICEROY,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CURRIE—November 14, the wife of Algernon Currie, Lieut.-Colonel, Bombay Cavalry, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

IRWIN—November 14, at Mooltan, the wife of Major L. B. Irwin, B S C, of a son.

DEATHS.

COLGAN—November 12, at Moghul Serai, after a few days' severe illness, Thomas David Colgan, Traffic Inspector, E I Railway, aged 34 years.

HOBROYD DOVETON—November 6, Pauline, the wife of the late Col John Hobroyd Doveton, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, at Pondicherry, of dysentery, aged 51 years.

SIMPSON—November 11, at Calcutta, Miss Matilda Simpson, youngest daughter of George Archibald Simpson, Esq, who died in India, aged 67 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1886.

THERE are no signs of an abatement in the opposition which has been raised to the proposed abolition of the Deccan College as a Government institution. We publish to-day a memorial which has been presented to the Viceroy on the subject from Dhulia in Khandeish, and we have also received, although because of its great length we are not able to publish it, a memorial against the proposal which has been presented to the Government of Bombay by the Committee of the Graduates' Association. The authors of the latter memorial, however, speak as strongly as they speak at length. They contemplate the abolition of the Deccan College as likely to prove highly detrimental to the interests of higher education in this Presidency, and as calculated to give rise to the impression that the British Government are gradually receding from the principles with which its rule was initiated. They take account of the financial necessities which are supposed to have given rise to the proposal, but they regard the present educational expenditure of India as so small that it ought not to be curtailed. They also find in the history of the institution reasons which should tell against disturbing it. It has been almost entirely maintained out of the Peshwa's Dakshina fund, having been established sixty-five years ago to supply the place of the Peshwa's indiscriminate charities, and the memorialists would regard its abolition as a re-[illegible] deliberately assigned by the Government to the purposes of higher education. But their strongest point, as it has seemed to be the strongest point of the opposition from the beginning, is that there is no other agency which could efficiently take the place of the State in the management of the College. The Deccan Education Society is the only agency that might possibly be available, but then the Deccan Education Society mistrusts its own powers for that purpose and is itself mistrusted even by its best friends. It is still an infant body, with a very short record behind it, and it is hardly equal to a new and such a large responsibility. Again we hear, as we have heard in previous representations upon the subject, fears lest the transfer of the College to a private organization should result in a lowering of the tone and quality of the education imparted there. The memorialists will hear nothing of missionary management, though for the matter of that their protest seems quite superfluous, none of the missionary bodies being able to undertake the responsibility of the College, even if, which was at no time likely, it were offered to them. They look upon the enhancement of the fees charged at the College as an inevitable result of its transfer, and they show that this would seriously discourage higher education in a country in which the average income of the population is estimated at only between £3 and £4 per head.

This memorial is as closely representative as need be of prevailing objections to the project. It adds little, however, to the case against a transfer of the College as it was set forth in our columns when we first announced the recommendations of the Finance Committee on the subject more than six weeks ago. The case has been freely expounded in the interval, on many platforms and in many memorials, but it has hardly grown in strength, and it is just possible that a fuller acquaintance with the intentions of the Government will make the idea seem less unpalatable than it has done hitherto. It is possible, for instance, to put the financial aspect of the question in a light in which it has not been contemplated by most of those who have objected to it. It is still true that at the most the abolition of the College will put half a lakh a year at the disposal of the Government. But, as a correspondent showed in our columns a day or two since, the money will be saved not for mere saving's sake, but that justice may be done to higher education in Guzerat and Sind, Kurrachee and Ahmedabad having claims in regard to higher education which cannot be satisfied by the increased liberality of the Supreme Government, and which can be met only by economies effected elsewhere within the Presidency. The Government of Bombay have not only to cut their coat according to their cloth, but they have to make a larger coat without having a larger piece of cloth to make it of. Their task is not an easy one, and it is not to be expected that they will accomplish it to the satisfaction of every interest affected. They have set about it, we suspect, with a full consciousness of the weight of every objection that has been urged against the scheme, and with an equally full consciousness, no doubt, that some of these objections are not easy to answer. But it is scarcely necessary to plead in arrest of judgment upon them that there is no one in the present Government who would willingly aim that blow at higher education which some have persuaded themselves is being deliberately prepared. Lord Reay has not brought with him into the Presidency a reputation for being one of the most enthusiastic educationists of his time, only to sacrifice it by an easy abandonment of one of the foremost of our colleges to certain decay. It will probably be found, when the whole case is made known, that the Bombay Government, having a difficult set of conditions to deal with, are dealing with them in a fashion which in the long run will advance the educational interests of the Presidency as a whole more than they would have been advanced by leaving things as they are at Poona. It is not certain that the present arrangements represent a perfect economy, or that there is no waste of educational resources in the concurrent operations of the Deccan College and the College established in the Deccan Education Society.

The modest reluctance of the Society to undertake the task which the Government have offered it is creditable enough, but it could be seen from the tone of the meeting of the Sarvajanik Sabha last week that the Society was still open to persuasion. It is understood, indeed, that there is already good reason to look for an early agreement as to the bases on which the College is to be transferred to the Society. The project, perhaps, seems less forbidding when looked at close to than it did at a distance and at first sight. It is by no means to be taken for granted, for instance, that the change will be so abrupt as to place suddenly upon the shoulders of the reluctant Deccan Education Society a burden too heavy for them to bear. It should be possible to make it gradually, so as to give them the opportunity to bring their resources up to the level of their enlarged requirements, and we should hope that they might do this without any discouraging enchancement of the students' fees. All that

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SIR ROBERT HAMILTON.

LONDON, Nov. 19

Sir Robert Hamilton, the Under-Secretary for Ireland, resigns his post at the end of this month.

MR. DILLON AND THE IRISH TENANTS.

Five hundred tenants of the Clanricard Estate, acting upon the advice of Mr. Dillon, have refused to pay the rents due by them.

THE TROOPSHIP DALHOUSIE.

The troopship Dalhousie, which was to proceed to India manned by lascars, came into collision with a tug off Davenport, and has been damaged. The repairs will delay her departure for Bombay.

THE BRITISH CABINET.

Mr. Arthur Balfour, Secretary for Scotland, has joined the Cabinet.

THE SOCIALISTS.

The Marquis of Salisbury has written a letter to the Secretary of the Social Democratic Federation stating that he is unable to receive a deputation of the Socialists on Sunday next.

GENERAL KAULBARS.

SOFIA, Nov. 18.

General Kaulbars has announced that he will leave the capital to-morrow unless the Prefect and the Commandant of Phillipopols are dismissed owing to the arrest of a Russian Consular servant in that city.

PORTUGAL AND THE VATICAN.

ROME, Nov. 18.

Monsignor Agliardi starts forthwith for India in order to settle the disputes which have arisen in consequence of the Concordat between Portugal and the Vatican.

THE VICEROY IN THE DECCAN CAPITAL.

EXPOSITION OF GOVERNMENT POLICY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 19.

The Viceroy has to-day taken the opportunity, in receiving addresses here, to make important and detailed statements with regard to the policy of the present Administration of India.

The Viceregal train arrived at half-past two. Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Dufferin were received at the station by Mr. Crawford, Commissioner, and General Solly-Flood, Commanding the Division. Full military honours were paid. The 16th Native Infantry supplied the guard of honour on the platform, and the Dublin Fusiliers at the Council Hall.

The Viceregal carriages were horsed by teams furnished by I-B. Royal Horse Artillery, F-2 and F-3 Royal Artillery.

Lord Dufferin drove straight to the Council Hall, where the Sirdars and deputations awaited his arrival. Mr. Crowe, Agent for the Sirdars, presented these gentlemen. Mr. East, Collector, presented Khan Bahadoor Dorabjee Pudmji, the president, and the members of the City Municipality. Mr. Crawford presented Mr. Nulkar, the chairman, and the members of the Sarvajinik Sabha. Mr. Chatfield presented Mr. Bhandarkar, the president of the Council of the Deccan Education Society.

The addresses were read and replied to separately.

The Municipal welcome mentioned the progress of Poona in municipal and industrial matters, and claimed that in intellect, education and reform it rivalled most of the advanced towns in India.

The Sarvajanik Sabha, in the course of a long address, dwelt upon the deep excitement prevailing with regard to the proposed abolition of the Deccan College, dear to the people by its evergrowing usefulness, unvarying success, and political origin and traditions. The Sabha refused to share in sceptical forebodings as to the ultimate result of the labours of the Civil Service Commission, and hoped it would secure the full measure of justice to all rightful aspirations of the natives, and expressed confidence in the composition of the Commission, but suggested the appointment of two natives instead of one from each Presidency. The Sabha also pressed upon the Viceroy the improvement and develop ment of Legislative Councils.

The Education Society's address hoped that the reductions in the Educational Department, if necessary, would be temporary.

The Viceroy, in replying to the Municipal address, expressed great satisfaction at finding himself in Poona as one of historical cities of India. He was glad that, though shorn of a great local power, that power was now perhaps even more worthily represented by the remarkable intellectual activity generated amongst its population. He was glad, moreover, that Poona was also the seat and home of a flourishing industry. No subject lay nearer to his heart than to do everything in his power to stimulate and promote industrial interests in India. The Viceroy continued :—" Allow me to assure you I have heard with the greatest satisfaction of the admirable manner in which the leading citizens of Poona devote their time and talents to the public service as members of the Municipality. The Government of India look to the Municipal Councils of the land as one of the best securities not only for the good government of the urban districts, but as giving a most excellent opportunity to the leading members of the community in the difficult and laborious arts of administration. Depend upon it, gentlemen, if you can succeed in proving to English public opinion that you have wisely, energetically and successfully availed yourselves of the opportunities afforded you by the grant of municipal institutions, the more ready will the people and the Government of India be still further to liberalise your institutions."

Replying to the Deccan Education Society's address, the Viceroy assured all advocates and friends of higher education that when insisting upon the desirability of promoting the cause of technical education, it never for a moment entered his mind that the interests of one would clash with or supersede the interests of the other. It would be a shameful thing to sacrifice one to the other. Both descriptions of education are equally necessary for the welfare of the people of India ; they were sisters walking hand in hand.

The Viceroy, in addressing the Sarvajinik Sabha, spoke with great emphasis, and at times with emotion. He said :—" Gentlemen, you will have already heard that pressure of business has prevented me from preparing a written reply to the loyal and friendly address you have been good enough to present to me, but the omission shall be supplied in due course. In the meantime, as in the case of the Municipality, I will venture in a few words to touch upon one or two of the points which you have so properly and so ably brought to my notice. With regard to the first of them, namely, the recommendation of the Financial Committee in regard to the Deccan College, and the probable action of the local Goverment in reference to that institution, all I can say is, that until I arrived in Bombay I did not even know that a Deccan College existed. The subject has not yet been brought to the notice of the Supreme Government, either by the Finance Committee, whose report indeed has not yet been drawn up, or by the local Government. It is consequently altogether impossible for me to presume to discuss the merits of the question. The Supreme Government will be prepared to go into the whole matter as soon as it is brought to its notice through the proper channel, that is to say, in the shape of some recommendations from the Government of Bombay. Whatever may be the views of that Government, we shall be disposed to consult them with the greatest respect and attention in connection with any observation or recommendation by which they may be accompanied, whether emanating from yourselves or from any other parties. I now come to the second point upon which you have touched, namely, the Commission which has lately been appointed for the purpose of examining the whole question of the Indian Civil Service. I note with great pleasure that you have not only expressed yourselves content with the composition of that body, but that you have gone out of your way to assure me that you do not share in those misgivings which have been expressed in other parts of India with regard to the ultimate issue of that Commission, and what is still more remarkable, in regard to the good faith and sincerity of the Government of India in appointing it. I confess that since my arrival in India nothing has filled me with such astonishment, nothing has so disheartened me, nothing has made me feel so deeply how great are the difficulties of government in this country, as the insinuations which have appeared in certain organs of the Press with regard to the subject. When the Government of India has succeeded after many years of persistent effort in obtaining the re-examination of the conditions of the Indian Civil Service, it is indeed a matter of surprise that there should be found, I will not say amongst you, for I am happy to think that you have repudiated so unworthy an insinuation, but amongst some of those who represent themselves as guides and leaders of Indian public opinion, men so incapable of appreciating what has been the character of English rule and of its English representatives, as to assert in face of their countrymen that the only object of the Government of India in appointing the Civil Service Commission has been to deceive the people of India, and to resort to a base, mean and abominable trick for the purpose of restricting still further the privileges of those who are justly anxious to serve the Sovereign in the Civil Service of their country. Gentlemen, I say again, that amongst many disheartening incidents which I have experienced, none has more pained and surprised me than the discovery that men who profess to be representatives of educated public opinion in India should have conceived the possibility of her Majesty's Government at home and of the Indian Administration conspiring to pass off a fraud upon their native subjects. I now proceed, gentlemen, to examine the various suggestions which you have been good enough to make to me in regard to the composition of the Commission ; and in the first place, I must remind you how desirable it is of course that it should contain men well acquainted with the subject, and consequently that it should be composed of persons drawn from various classes of the community, but real representatives of different views and interests, likely to be affected by results of enquiry are witnesses examined before it. It did not seem that a Commission is not like a Parliament. In a Commission, in order to obtain proper representation of interests likely to be affected, it is not necessary that it should consist of any fixed proportion of representatives of those interests. The Commission itself is in a certain sense a judicial body. It is necessary therefore to us, or to the authorities at home, that in the composition of the Commission, we should be altogether guided by the principle of geographical representation. Moreover, you must always remember that for practical purposes it is essential that the Commission should be of manageable dimensions. The Government of India originally intended that it should only consist of twelve members, that is the usual number, and it is a number best suited to the carrying on of the practical work of the Commission ; but, on the other hand, there were other considerations which induced us to enlarge its number to sixteen. So far as I can make out, however, you wish it to consist of twenty or twenty-two members. I tell you frankly, that to this proposal I cannot consent. So large an increase in the numbers of the Commission would be certain to interfere with its practical efficiency, and it was this consideration, and this consideration alone, which induced us to omit from the Commission a representative of one of the most respectable, the most intelligent and the most loyal communities in this country, that is of the Parsee community. Unfortunately, there is no Parsee member on the Commission, a fact which I much regret. Thus, gentlemen, I am sure you will see that we had good and sufficient reasons for not enlarging the Commission. I think this is the only practical suggestion which you have made, but if you consider who are the members of the Commission, you will find that it is constituted upon what I may call a most liberal basis. Does there exist in India a man who possesses more justly or more completely the confidence of the native inhabitants than Sir Charles Aitchison ? Then, again, we were recommended by the Government at home to put upon the Commission an English lawyer. I immediately suggested that Sir Charles Turner should be sent out to us, as I knew there was no man who more entirely possessed the good-will, affection, and confidence of the natives of India. We then referred the nominating of other members to the local Governments. As was our duty, we appointed an Eurasian, because Eurasians are a community which for special reasons ought, I think, to be given an opportunity of having their claims to be heard further. The Secretary of State gave a pledge in Parliament that the Uncovenanted Civil Service should be represented, and a member of that body was accordingly added. When, therefore, you come to see the motives by which we were guided, and the conditions and restrictions under which the Commission was instituted, I think you will admit that the interests of all concerned have been carefully considered. It now, gentlemen, only remains for me to refer to the concluding paragraph of your address. When I was at Madras in the early part of this year, it was my pleasing duty to announce to the gentlemen who were good enough to welcome me to the capital of that Presidency, that her Majesty's Government had determined to appoint a Commission for the purpose of re-examining the conditions and operation of some of our administrative machinery. In making that announcement, I expressed my deep satisfaction at the course pursued by the Home Government, although the shortness of the time in which I had been amongst you, had prevented me from studying, as fully as I could have wished, all the various important questions connected with the Indian administration, yet it was obvious to me, as I then stated, that since the time of Sir Charles Wood, a great change had taken place in the condition of the country, that higher education had made considerable strides, that there were now amongst you a number of educated men of great intelligence and ability, that the intelligence of the educated classes had largely expanded, and that there was no lesson more forcibly taught to us by history than that institutions ought to be made to keep pace with the progress of events, and of the country's intellectual development. Further than this, I said, I would not go. First of all, because I did not think my limited experience entitled me to pronounce a more definite opinion, but principally for the obvious reason that from the moment her Majesty's Government has announced that an enquiry is about to take place on any important subject, it becomes out of the question for the Government of India to commit itself prematurely to any opinion or line of action in regard to them. To make therefore a pronouncement upon any of the questions to which you have referred would be not only inopportune, but, as I am sure you will understand, absolutely and entirely impossible. This, however, I will say, that from the first to the last I have been a strong advocate for the appointment of a Committee or Commission of this sort, and that when succeeding Governments in England changed, I have on each occasion warmly impressed upon the Secretary of State the necessity of perseverings in the nomination of the Commission. I am happy to think that in response to my earnest representations on the subject, her Majesty's present Ministers have determined to take action in the sense desired. I consequently do not really see what more during the short period I have been amongst you the Government of India could have done for you. A most important and most burning question, which was perpetually agitating your minds, and was being put forward by the native Press, was the alleged injustice done to the educated native classes of this country, in not allowing them adequate employment in the public service. I do not think you can point out to me any other question which so occupied public attention, or was nearer to the hearts of your people. Now a door to enquiry is opened, and it only remains for you by the force and logic of your representations, and of evidence you may be able to submit, to make good your case, and if you succeed in doing so, all I can say is, that nobody will be better pleased than myself. In regard to the only other matters which have been equally prominent in your newspapers, and in your addresses, and which have been so constantly discussed by your associations, I have also done my best to secure for you an ample investigation."

THE SITUATION IN UPPER BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, Nov. 18.

Sir Frederick Roberts arrived this morning. The Kemmendine Prince has been wounded twice in fights lately, and is reported to have beheaded his Chief Boh as punishment.

The lessees under Theebaw of the Ruby Mines are reported to be combining to resist our troops near Mogok. The lessees assert that they have hereditary rights in their districts.

No opposition has been offered to road-making or the advance yet.

THE DACOITS IN BURMA.

TWO BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 16.

At Tontatin, Shoaybo district, Lieutenant Balfour, of the Yorkshire Regiment, when proceeding to attack a dacoit stockade, was surprised and killed. Several men were wounded. Many officials in Upper Burma express the opinion that the civil law is unadapted to the present state of the country, being wanting in severity. The dacoits continue to inflict the cruellest tortures on the Burmese supposed to be loyal to the British.

The dacoits openly proclaim that the British will soon evacuate the country if the resistance is continued. The dacoits, who are secure in impenetrable jungles in Sagaing, continue to harass the convoys, frequently wounding the escort.

Myingoon, a large village nearly opposite Minhla, was attacked on the 12th instant by a hundred dacoits. The villagers resisted. A hundred houses were burned. No lives were lost.

A report that Pegu is in flames is untrue.

General Lockhart attacked the Kemmendine Prince at Thyethmyo on the march west of Ningyan on the morning of the 13th. Lieutenant Ockersley, of the Somersetshire Regiment, was shot dead while leading the advance. Some rebels were killed and elephants and ponies were captured. The Prince escaped.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 19.

The Southern India Rifle meeting closed yesterday. The following were the results of the final matches :—

The Diana Plate : Mrs. Stainforth, 35 points. The Viceroy's Cup and Championship : Captain Pratt, Railway Volunteers, first, with 367 points ; Sergeant Bratt, Oxford Regiment, second, with 345. The Rifle Oaks : Captain Burn, Railway Volunteers, 34 points. Running Contests, for teams of four : East York Regiment, 173 points. Shikaree Stakes : Captain Pratt. Revolver Stakes : Corporal Everett, Nilgiri Volunteers. Pool Stakes : Sergeant Smith, Madras Guards. Ladies' Pool : Mrs. Westlake. Running Contest, for natives was won by a team of the 29th Bombay. The Infantry Prizes were distributed in camp by Mrs. Rowlands, after an appropriate speech by General Rowlands.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Paramatta, which left Bombay with the English mails of the 13th instant, arrived here at 6 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN Nov. 19.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Pandora from Trieste left here for Bombay this morning.

Nov. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Bulimba, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dacca, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, Nov. 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Hydaspes from Bombay arrived here at 11 a.m. to-day.

The Extra Italian Mail steamer Bormida, Captain Pizzarello, left here for Bombay yesterday.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	3¼
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78½
4½ per cent. do.	75 1-16
3 per cent. Consols for account	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	46 15-16

Arrivals—Arcadia and St. Dunstan.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion (issue of Banking Department), £20,100,000 ; increase, £100,000 ; public deposits, £3,300,000 ; increase £200,000 ; other deposits, £23,100,000 ; increase, £700,000 ; other securities, £19,000,000 ; increase, £500,000 ; Notes and Gold, £11,300,000 ; increase, £400,000.

The Bank's Reserve is 42 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 19.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Madras-Penang Cable continues interrupted. The section Elephant Point-Penang is perfect.
The Mauritius Mail closes at Durban on Tuesday, the 23rd.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, Nov. 18.

10 p.m.	78·0

FRIDAY, Nov. 18.

6 a.m.	75·4
10 a.m.	80·4
2 p.m.	82·9
4 p.m.	82·2

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY REAY have intimated their intention to be present at the entertainment to be given this evening at the Framji Cowasjee Institute in aid of the funds of the Widow's Home, Byculla. The entertainment will commence at 5-30.

A TELEGRAM from the Consulting Surgeon Ajmere, to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay, dated the 19th inst., states that 100 cases of cholera have been admitted to the cholera camp, and that there have been 34 deaths. All except six have been discharged from the camp. There were only two railway cases and both occurred among natives. The cholera is now rapidly disappearing and there is no cause for anxiety.

KHAN BAHADUR GHOOLAM BABA, Nawab of Surat, had an audience with H. E. the Viceroy on Thursday morning, at Government House, Malabar Point.

MR. G. F. SHEPPARD, Commissioner, Northern Division, visited the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals and the Government Veterinary College this week, and expressed himself much pleased with the arrangements made in both the institutions.

WE stated the other day that Jugmohundas Munguldas, the plaintiff in the suit instituted against his father, Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, for a partition of ancestral property, had obtained leave to appeal to the Privy Council from the judgment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott in the case. Yesterday at the Appeal Court, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith Frere and Nicholson, presented on behalf of Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy a cross petition for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. Their Lordships accepted the petition, directing the usual notices to be served to the other side.

THE Finance Committee, it is said, have recommended the abolition of the post of Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Legislative Department and the dispersion of his office, the work to be done by the Judicial Department.

THE last labour of the Afghan Boundary Commission will be the working up of all the materials that were collected by the Survey parties during the two years' expedition into a regular series of maps. This responsible work has been placed in the charge of Captain Gore, R.E., and will be carried out at Dehra Dun.

AT the last four public sales of indigo 1,065 chests were offered, consisting entirely of native Oudes, and only 657 chests sold at rates similar to those realised at the first sales. The whole quantity might have been disposed of for the American market had the sellers been willing to meet the buyers more readily. But they declined to accept anything below the highest prices.

IT is reported that Mr. Rey, Superintendent of Police, who was severely wounded in a fight with dacoits in the country north of Shwebo, has since died. The report, however, is not confirmed.

The managing partner of Messrs. Ramnath Baijnath and Company, a well-known banking firm in Cawnpore, has got into trouble in connection with a joint-stock company which he started, and is to be put on his trial for perjury. The circumstances which have led to his prosecution are related as follows in the *Pioneer* :—

Some three years ago this gentleman, along with several other wealthy natives of Cawnpore, conceived the project of starting a cotton ginning company in that town. This in itself was a perfectly feasible and possibly lucrative project had it been taken in hand in the proper manner ; but this was not done. A company, called the Cawnpore Cotton Ginning Company, Limited, was started with a nominal capital of one lakh in 1,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. No manager with a knowledge of the business or the working of companies was engaged, nor does a proper prospectus seem to have been issued. At any rate the shares hung fire, and only when one of the promoters had gone round among his friends could anyone be persuaded to take them up. Even then the shareholders do not appear to have been regularly registered. The share money was collected with the greatest difficulty, but by the aid of a mortgage the mill was completed and equipped. It ran for about a year ; but practically no business was done, the self-constituted directors and managers being chiefly occupied in holding meetings and damning shareholders. It seems that at about the end of the year an extraordinary general meeting was called to make arrangements for taking up the remaining share capital. Then came the liquidation, and in the course of his investigations the official liquidator came upon evidence which seemed to show that the managing partner of Messrs. Ramnath Baijnath and Company was a large debtor of the company, there being witnesses who swore that he had taken up shares of the company and subsequently disposed of them at a discount. This, however, the manager denied, and the District Judge has committed him for trial on a charge of perjury. No one, of course, can say how the trial will result ; but the circumstances leading up to it should be a lesson that no joint-stock speculation should be engaged in unless there is a reasonable prospect of the capital being forthcoming, and unless proper steps are taken to secure that result by the regular election of directors, the appointment of a competent manager, and the proper registration of share holders.

ABOUT one thousand coolies are at work day and night at the breach on the Madras Railway between Pudi and Tirupati, but it is said that it will take some time before the breach is restored, two arches of a long bridge having been washed away. The bridge is situated at a distance from Madras of 81 miles, or two miles this side of Tirupati. Since Sunday first and second class passengers are transhipped over the breach on planks, while third class passengers are dropped on their way up near the breach, and on their way down at Tirupati, whence they have to find their own way across. The Railway Mail Service have undertaken, on their own responsibility, to convey the mails across, and on Monday the Bombay mails reached the Central Station at 8-20 a.m.—two hours late.

THE *Deccan Times* is sorry to hear that the scheme for indracting a few of the young Hyderabad nobles into the mysteries of administrative work in Berar has proved a failure. "Two or three were sent there as attachés with the hope that they would develop a taste for work and prove themselves fit for positions of trust under their own Government. All of them, however, have come back to Hyderabad not little the better for their Berar experiences, and none of them are likely to return there. Industry is not a besetting sin of the young Hyderabad noble. Life in Hyderabad is pleasanter than hard work in the Berar Districts, and so long as well-qualified outsiders can be found to fill up the administrative gaps, why should these young patriots puzzle their heads with the abstruse questions of Revenue and Judicial Administration ? It was a pet scheme of the late Minister's to educate young Hyderabad up to the administrative standard, but long before his death he recognised the great difficulties in the way of its achievement."

AT a meeting of the Calcutta Town Council on Saturday last, the chairman proposed that the question of celebrating in an appropriate manner the Jubilee of her Majesty's reign be taken into consideration. It was resolved that the Municipality ought to take the lead in the matter, but that it ought to invite other public bodies and associations in Calcutta to co-operate with it ; and, if these bodies concurred, that a public meeting ought to be called in the Town Hall to enable the general public to participate in the arrangements. The chairman was, therefore, requested to place himself in communication with the chief public bodies and associations in Calcutta, to ascertain their views, and, if possible, to arrange a preliminary meeting, in order to prepare suitable proposals to lay before a public meeting. It was also resolved that the chairman should address the local Government, and ask that one and the same day might be fixed for the celebration in all the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor, or, if possible, in all India, as there seemed to be a general feeling that the 20th of June, being in the middle of the hottest month of the year, when the Metropolis is most empty, would be an unsuitable date.

NEWS of a shocking accident comes from Rawalpindi. The non-commissioned officers of the King's Dragoon Guards were at the range about to begin practice when Corporal Steel fired his carbine and shot Private Callighan, one of the markers, through the heart. Steel was immediately placed under arrest, pending the result of the Court of Inquiry into the sad affair.

MR. P. S. RAMASAWMY MOODELLIAR, C.I.E., dubash of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company, is the first native Sheriff of Madras. The salary attached to the office of Sheriff is Rs. 650 to Rs. 750 a month, but it is expected that a Bill will shortly be introduced into the Viceregal Legislative Council for the purpose of converting the appointment into an honorary one, and thereby effecting a saving of about Rs. 8,000 per annum. The elimination of its stipendary character will tend to enhance the dignity of the appointment in public estimation.

LAST month the Salazie, belonging to the Messageries Maritimes fleet, made the passage of the Suez Canal in 16 hours, this being the fastest passage on record. The electric light was used. The vessel is 130 metres long by 12 wide. During its passage it passed 22 vessels stationary for the night.

SARAH BERNHARDT, the great French actress, has entered into an engagement with Mr. Abby, to go on an Australian tour, which is to commence at the end of the present American engagement and last three months. After travelling through the principal towns of Australia, Madame Bernhardt will play in India and Constantinople.

THE quantity of tea exported from China and Japan to Great Britain from the commencement of the season to the 26th of October, was 119,749,274 lbs., as compared with 118,113,895 lbs. exported in the corresponding period of last year. The exports to the United States and Canada during the same period were 64,233,193 lbs., as compared with 53,387,482 lbs.

THE Emperor William is beginning to display in rather eccentric ways those economical tendencies which have brought so much ridicule upon many members of the Hohenzollern family. The Emperor has taken of late to using a second time all the envelopes of the letters and documents which reach him in shoals, and he audited the accounts of his trip to Ems and Gastein with unwonted rigour.

MR. BLAKE-HUMFREY, who died a few days ago at his place near Norwich, was one of the few remaining survivors of the Peninsular War. He served in the Buffs during the final year of that campaign, and at one of the last battles in the Pyrenees he had the misfortune to lose his leg, which, of course, led to his retirement from the service. He passed the last seventy years of his life in his native county of Norfolk.

THE trial of the three soldiers of the Royal Irish Regiment who were concerned in what was talked of this autumn at Simla as the Subathu case, has ended in the conviction of all three prisoners. Mr. Justice Plowden, who presided at the Umballa Sessions, sentenced each of them to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment, and richly was the sentence deserved, for a more cowardly and brutal crime has never brought discredit on the British uniform.

IT seems that M. Paul Bert had been in bad health for some considerable time. Although the statement is contradicted by the *Avenir du Tonkin*, there is reason to believe that he had asked for his recall, as he was suffering from chronic dysentery. Madame Bert had to return to France on account of the illness of her husband, who, however, died before the arrival of the Secretary, recently succumbed to the climate. M. Paul Bert, shortly before his death, had decided upon the construction of a railway from Tourane to Hué, for strategic purposes.

A CURIOUS result of the severe censorship exercised on articles about home affairs in the Russian press is pointed out by the St. Petersburg correspondent. Home politics are scarcely ever discussed in the Russian papers ; but as to foreign affairs, they have a tolerably free hand. Their political articles on such subjects are very numerous and ample, and have a considerable influence on public opinion in the Empire, especially as the leading journalists of Russia occupy a very high social position. In the year 1885, out of 272 editors of newspapers in St. Petersburg and Moscow, 51 per cent. were officers or Government officials ; and of these 36 were generals or privy councillors, and 65 staff officers or civil officials of corresponding rank.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Western Military District in Madras will, in future, be designated the Southern District, including the following stations :—Cannanore, Calicut, Malliapuram, Trichoor, Quilon, Trichinopoly and Wellington. The head-quarters at Mangalore will be included in the Belgaum District.

The following changes in the Military Accounts Department have been ordered : — Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. F. Mackenzie, on return from furlough on the 9th instant, has been posted to Poona ; Captain G. B. Renney, on return from furlough, will go to Madras. Captain T. H. Eyre has been transferred from Rawal Pindi to Calcutta, and Captain W. H. Young from Calcutta to Rawal Pindi. Lieutenant C. E. Mardall has been granted furlough for one year. Captain Cadell has been placed in charge of the Presidency Pay Office, and Lieutenant Melville posted to the office of the Commissariat Examiner.

PRIVATE EDWARD NOON, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, was charged with (1st) striking, on board H. M. S. Crocodile at sea, on the 27th day of October, Private John Trainer, Royal Scots Fusiliers, who was, at the time, acting as sentry on the married quarters and hospital post of the ship's guard ; (2) striking with his fist in the face Sergeant James Young, 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, who was at the time ordering him into confinement ; (3) fraudulent enlistment, in that he, at Ashton-under-Lyne, on the 13th day of May 1886, when belonging to the 1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, without having fulfilled the conditions enabling him to enlist, enlisted into her Majesty's regular forces, for service in the Lancashire Fusiliers Regiment of Foot, and thereby obtained a free kit, value £1 3s. 2½d. The Court found the prisoner guilty of all the charges, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for one year, and to be placed under stoppages of pay until he had made good the sum of £1 3s. 2½d. in respect of the free kit. This sentence was confirmed by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, but he remitted five months of the term of imprisonment.

DEPARTURE OF THE VICEROY.

HAVING successfully fulfilled all their engagements in Bombay, the Viceroy and the Countess of Dufferin left yesterday morning for Poona by a special train from the Bori Bunder station. The Viceregal party, during their brief stay of a few hours in the capital of the Deccan, will drive through some of the principal quarters of the city, before proceeding to Nandgaon. The departure being announced as private, none of the Rajas and other notabilities, with the exception of a few Government officials, were present. There was, however, a large crowd of natives assembled outside the station to have a look at the distinguished personages as they drove up, and the usual scarlet cloth spread over the platform afforded the only other indication of the Viceroy's departure. Lord and Lady Dufferin, accompanied by Lord Reay, and escorted by a detachment of the Governor's Body-guard, arrived at the station at about 8-30 a.m. They were followed by the Viceroy's suite and members of the Governor's staff. The Viceroy was evidently in much better health than he appeared to enjoy when he landed after his sea trip at the Apollo Bunder on Saturday last. The Viceroy and the Countess of Dufferin bade a hearty good-bye to the Governor, and spent a few minutes in taking leave of the officials present, before they got into the saloon reserved for them. Among those present on the occasion were the Hon. M. Melvill, Mr. J. B. Richey, Sir William Wedderburn, Sir Frank Souter, Mr. Monteath (Private Secretary to the Governor), the Hon. Rao Bahadoor Mahadev Vasoodev Barve, Captain Herbert, Captain Pearse, and Captain Hamilton, of the Governor's staff, and Mr. Nowroji Dorabjee Khandalavala, Oriental Translator to Government. Col. the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Military Secretary to the Governor, went as far as Poona, and Col. Portman, Superintendent of Railway Police, and Mr. Kelly, Traffic Superintendent, went in charge of the train. The train was a long one, with a number of saloon carriages attached to it for the accommodation of the members of the Viceroy's staff.

THE SCOTCH LANGUAGE AND CHARACTER.

THE Scotch Language, according to Jamieson's Dictionary, consists of about 30,000 words.

Scotch is not obsolete English. A great deal of both languages, no doubt, comes from the same sources, but while Saxon or Teutonic is their backbone, the Scotch has a larger infusion of Scandinavian roots. The strangest thing about Lowland Scotch is the absence of words of Gaelic origin, for the evidence seems incontestible, that the South and West of Scotland were once inhabited by a Gaelic-speaking population. And yet, there are not now a hundred words of Gaelic origin in use in the Lowlands of Scotland. There are ten times as many words of French origin. The Gaelic seems to Lowland Scotch what Arabic is to Hindostanee. Words have been dropped here and there like boulders over the country, and a considerable sprinkling in both cases on the seashore, nautical terms and the like. I speak, however, with bated breath on this subject. When the Celts were driven out of the Lowlands or exterminated, their language went with them, except what they had written on the names of districts, towns, parishes, farms, lakes, rivers, and the everlasting hills.

All the Bens and Knocks, and Drums and Duns, are Gaelic, and that language seems graven on the rocks for ever.

Barbour and Chaucer (1328-1400) are contemporaries, and yet Chaucer is easier reading for a Scotsman than Barbour. Chaucer's English is better understood than Barbour's Scotch by the Lowland Scot of the present day. He gets, so to speak, more of his mother tongue in Chaucer.

There are 200 words of Chaucer's, now obsolete in England to be found in Burns, and seventy of these same words are in Shakespeare. A recent work (Burns' Glossary, 1886,) gives 3,000 quotations from English, authors anterior to Burns, to prove that the words in his poems and prose are scattered over the whole field of English literature, from the earliest times to his own day, howsoever much they may now be in disuse.

Piers the Plowman, contemporary with Chaucer, a poem of 70 pages or 2,400 lines, contains a hundred words in use at the present time in the Lowlands of Scotland, and so obsolete are they in England that the editor appends a glossary for the benefit of the English reader. (Ed. 1886.)

One would expect some Scotch words in the Bible (authorised Version 1611), but of 250 ambiguous or obsolete words in it, there are only ten in use in Scotland at the present time. *Afore, ark, collops, cruse, downsitting, fain, haft, glede, wot* and *trow*. Curious enough two of these words are in Tam O'Shanter. In the Scotch Metrical version of the Psalms you find *rigs* (ridges) which is good Scotch, but *kythe* (know) and *wight* (man) are obsolete even in Scotland. "*Woe worth*" (woe be) in Chaucer, Spenser and Burns, also a favourite of Bunyan, is not in Shakespeare, but you find it in the Book of Ezekiel.

One looks for Scotch in the Scotch Confession of Faith, and in the Larger and Shorter Catechisms, until he recollects that they were the work of the Westminster Assembly of Divines, 1643. That was a purely English Assembly ; only six Scotsmen sat among the 160 members which composed it. The Scotch accepted their Metrical Version of the Psalms from an Englishman ; and if we remember rightly, half of the Scotch Paraphrases were written by an Englishman. The Scotch surely cannot be a bigoted nation, when they accepted a copy of the Standards of their Church from a kingdom with which they had been in a state of hostility for centuries.

The "bigotry" of the Scotch, like many other assertions, grows bold for lack of refutation. For example, the Scotch are said to be sour and morose. Sober and demure they are, and they were well schooled into it. The twenty years which ended in 1688 put laughing out of their heads, and gave some justification to Sydney Smith's *bon mot*, that Scotsmen required a surgical operation before they could see a joke. Small inclination for jokes then and a long time afterwards.

Old Mortality, it is said, uttered only one joke during his long life, but it ruined the man who was the object of it. So, perhaps, the fewer jokes made during this period the better. A deep gloom rested on the Scottish nation, which you can see reflected in some of their Paraphrases (1738—81) like a wail from the hills or echo of these dismal times. The lively tripping rhythm and tunes of such hymns as, say, that of Sir Robert Grant (of Bombay), beginning "Oh worship the king" (1) had not come into existence, and would have been all too gairish for such sober times. Then, again, the Scotch are said to frown upon all amusements. I have now before me a list of the in and out-door amusements of young people of both sexes in vogue during the last century, and the most of which still survive. They amount to a hundred !

"They keep the Sabbath and everything else they can lay their hands on." And yet Henry Mackenzie, a Scotsman, wrote the Man of Feeling. He did not keep everything he could lay his hands on, for he was a writer to the Signet, and during new gifted to the City of Edinburgh and during his time filled the office of a whole cart-load of fiction, and shows that the Scotch are alive to their responsibilities ; and they have been, at all events, since the days of George Heriot.

Hypocritical—*Tartuffe* and Holy Willie are creatures of every age and nation under heaven,

Cautious to a degree.—The proverb is "the canny Scot."

You remember the superscriptions over the three gateways in Spenser's Fairy Queen.

BE HOLD. BE BOLD. BE NOT TOO BOLD.

William Paterson, the son of a small Dumfries shire farmer, was too bold when he "promoted" the Darien expedition, but he was not too bold when he founded the Bank of England, and projected the Panama Canal, for he did more than predict it. There was no Sesostris or Ptolemy before him as in the case of the Suez Canal constructors.

He did not look

"With a wild surmise
Silent upon a peak in Darien,"

He spoke thus :—"From Venta Crucis to Panama there is by land but eight short French leagues, six whereof is so level, that a canal might easily be cut through, and the other two leagues are not so very high and impracticable ground, but that a cut might likewise be made." (Paterson's Works.) What was a speculation of Paterson's seems about to become reality under the genius of Lesseps.

But whatever diversities of opinion there may be on these characteristics of the Scotch nation, there can be none, we presume, on this, that up to the end of last century, and how long after, deponent knoweth not, the Scots were "guid at fechtin' and fechtin'." On this the records are indisputable. The Arabs are said to have a hundred names for the camel. I am sure that there are as many Scotch names for whiskey, and the language of the subject is so copious that a volume might be filled with it. I don't think that we had earned the bibulous distinction until last century when from Braxfield on the Judgment Seat down through all grades men were mighty in strong drink, and the models for young men who wished to make their way in the world were potent drinkers.

There were thousands of exceptions, but generally speaking, a man was praised as he drank, and yet this was not always so. It is easy to cite the fact that John Knox drank wine, gave Sunday suppers, and had a hogshead of Malvoisie in his cellar to the day of his death, or that a Highland Laird in the Western Isles, about the same period, consumed the equivalent of 450 dozens of wine in a twelve month. (2) These facts count for nothing when we know that Knox, and the Highland Lairds were men of unbounded hospitality to their hundreds of friends or retainers. Among all the libels on the Covenanters,

back was turned. Wallace, whose lynching was mentioned in the *Dispatch* on Tuesday last, is supposed to have been endeavouring to borrow money from Logan, but that failing to get it he had felled him; and that after completing his bloody deed at the house had burned it to cover the tracks. Some suppose again that a midnight raid was made on the house by Wallace, Vaughan (the negro whom Wallace blamed for it), and others, and that having completed their work, they had conveyed the body of Logan to the railroad, a mile and a quarter away, with the purpose of leading people to believe that he had committed suicide. Logan had been seen at work on his farm on Tuesday afternoon, and when found his body was nude, the clothes being found some distance away. As the family were about to start for California, and were reported to have a snug sum of money in the house, the murder is supposed to have been committed for plunder. Wallace, who was lynched for the murder, was 26 years of age, and of very good appearance. He told a very straightforward story, which afterwards did not bear investigation. When Sheriff Taylor called at the Four Courts with a warrant for Wallace, he said he knew him to be a mad man, and that a short time ago he had remarked that he would burn up everything and everybody in Crawford County for dollars. 100. The Sheriff further stated that Wallace was seen with Logan on the Tuesday, and was the last man seen with him.

HOBART PASHA.

In noticing "Sketches from My Life," by the late Admiral Hobart Pasha, published by Messrs. Longman and edited by Mrs. Hobart, a writer in *Longman's Magazine* says:—In March 1863 Hobart was advanced to post rank; and, having no expectation of present employment, conceived the idea of utilizing his involuntary leisure in a manner at once exciting and profitable, and, under the *nom de guerre* of Captain Roberts, accepted the command of a ship built and fitted out to run the blockade of the Confederate States. The adventures of the ship he related shortly afterwards in a little volume entitled "Never Caught," much of which is now incorporated with these sketches. If it was excitement which he was mainly in quest of, he certainly got it in a series of extraordinary and hairbreadth escapes from capture or destruction, but rumour was more false than even she generally is, if he did not also win a very handsome pecuniary reward for his labours and risks; and, indeed, he himself says that "the captain of a blockade-runner could realise in a month a sum as large as the salary of the Governor of Nassau." This we may the more readily believe, as it appears that the average profits on Hobart's private ventures was something like 1,000 per cent., independent of the very liberal pay from the owners, whose whole cargo was bringing in a similar profit. It would be unreasonable to suppose that Hobart, in entering on this service, was not mainly guided by pecuniary considerations, although his predilections were unquestionably in favour of the Confederates, whom he favoured both as maintaining the right of the white man to be free and of the black man to be a slave. Had he been a rich man, he might have fought for them; being a poor man, he combined principle and profit, and ran the blockade for them. His merit is not that what he did was mainly for his pecuniary advantage, but that what he undertook to do he did remarkably well; and that in the full stringency of the blockade he successfully made six round trips in and out of Wilmington. Hobart modestly attributes much of this success to luck; but a man of ability, nerve, and ready wit has a way of compelling luck, which goes far to take from it the element of chance. How much of these qualities Hobart was master of appears almost every page of his narrative, of which the following account of a run into Wilmington may be taken as a sample:—"On our nearing the blockading squadron at nightfall we heard a great deal of firing going on inshore, which we conjectured (rightly, as it afterwards appeared) was caused by the American ships, who were chasing and severely handling a blockade-runner. An idea at once struck me, which I quickly put into execution. We steamed in as fast as we could, and soon made out a vessel ahead that was hurrying in to help her consorts to capture or destroy the contraband. We kept close astern of her, and in this position followed the cruiser several miles. Suddenly the firing ceased, and our pioneer turned out to sea again. As we were by this time very near inshore, we stopped the engines and remained quite still, but mischief could not make out our exact position. The blockading cruisers were evidently very close in, so we did not like moving about; besides, the pilot was confident that we were close enough to the entrance of the river to enable us to run in when day broke without being in any danger from the enemy. Thus for the remainder of the night we lay quite close to the beach." And the next day they got in, though not without some further difficulty. After having made his six successful trips, Hobart gave up his command and returned to England, where the first news he got, as he landed at Southampton, was of the capture of his old ship, whose luck had broken down under her new commander. Having now leisure, and perhaps also some spare cash, Hobart resolved to travel for a year on the Continent, and in the course of his wanderings came to Constantinople. He had letters of introduction to the Grand Vizier, Fuad Pasha, on whom he accordingly called. It was the time of the rebellion in Crete, and the conversation turned on the systematic running of the Turkish blockade of the island by Greek vessels. Hobart thought it could be stopped without much [illegible]. He was forthwith invited to take service [illegible]. Hobart considered for a short time, and answered, "Well, your Highness, I am ready, if the terms offered me are satisfactory." They proved most satisfactory," and he accepted. The engagement was for five years, but was renewed, and renewed, and was still in force at the time of his death. He was at once sent to Crete to put a stop to the blockade-running. On arriving on his station he found that the Turkish officers, in their ignorance of international law, had permitted themselves to be hoaxed with various newly coined regulations, which practically rendered the blockade nugatory. He found also that the revolt was entirely fostered by Greek intrigue, and was dependent on it for support; "that if the blockade-running was stopped, the insurgents would at once lay down their arms for want of food and warlike stores." He determined to put a stop to it, and with a small selected squadron left Suda Bay as though on a cruise, and when out of sight steamed straight for Syra. "the principal delinquent in fitting out and sending blockade-runners to Crete." Circumstances favour cases: to look for blockade-runners near their starting-point at Syra seemed most fitting: a short time before, the action of the Americans cruising near the Bahamas seemed most questionable. By the next morning he was off Syra, and, as day broke, sighted "a regular blockade-runner" about a mile to seaward. On a blank gun being fired, to bring her to, she answered with a shotted Armstrong, cutting away the stanchion of the bridge on which Hobart was standing. The vessel made good her run into Syra, keeping up a running fight with two Turkish despatch-boats; but Hobart was quite satisfied, knowing that the chase had been guilty of piracy, and had given him a legal pretext for laying an embargo on all the shipping of the port. The position was thus reversed: Syra was closely blockaded, and "within three days, no blockade-runners arriving at Crete, the insurgents laid down their arms and begged for bread." On his return to Constantinople, Hobart was specially well received, not only by the Sultan, who promoted him to the rank of full admiral, but by the representatives of the European Powers. England alone stood aloof. "The Admiralty," he says, "went so far as to tell me that if I did not immediately return, my name would be erased from the list of naval officers. An officer of high rank, a member of the Board of Admiralty, wrote to me a semi-official letter, in which he said:—"Unless you leave the Turkish service, you will be scratched off the list.' Feeling exceedingly hurt at such treatment . . . I wrote to him:—'You may scratch, and be damned.' This letter was, I think, very unfairly quoted against me some time afterwards in the House of Commons. However, my name was erased from the list of naval officers, and was not replaced there for several years." It was with the Russian war of 1877 that Hobart's name first became generally known, and the story of his career at that time would be a history of the naval side of the war, which our limits do not permit us to undertake. In these sketches he has merely glanced at some of his adventurous achievements, the relations of which are still too long to quote—too detailed to abstract. It is perhaps of more real interest to note that, in his opinion, the Turkish navy could, even at close in, so we did not like moving about; besides, the pilot was confident that we were close enough to the entrance of the river to enable us to run in when day broke without being in any danger from the enemy. Thus for the remainder of the night we lay quite close to the beach." And the next day they got in, though not without some further difficulty. After having made his six successful trips, Hobart gave up his command and returned to England, where the first news he got, as he landed at Southampton, was of the capture of his old ship, whose luck had broken down under her new commander. Having now leisure, and perhaps also some spare cash, Hobart resolved to travel for a year on the Continent, and in the course of his wanderings came to Constantinople. He had letters of introduction to the Grand Vizier, Fuad Pasha, on whom he accordingly called. 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He found also that the revolt was entirely fostered by Greek intrigue, and was dependent on it for support; "that if the blockade-running was stopped, the insurgents would at once lay down their arms for want of food and warlike stores." He determined to put a stop to it, and with a small selected squadron left Suda Bay as though on a cruise, and when out of sight steamed straight for Syra. "the principal delinquent in fitting out and sending blockade-runners to Crete." Circumstances favour cases: to look for blockade-runners near their starting-point at Syra seemed most fitting: a short time before, the action of the Americans cruising near the Bahamas seemed most questionable. By the next morning he was off Syra, and, as day broke, sighted "a regular blockade-runner" about a mile to seaward. On a blank gun being fired, to bring her to, she answered with a shotted Armstrong, cutting away the stanchion of the bridge on which Hobart was standing. The vessel made good her run into Syra, keeping up a running fight with two Turkish despatch-boats; but Hobart was quite satisfied, knowing that the chase had been guilty of piracy, and had given him a legal pretext for laying an embargo on all the shipping of the port. The position was thus reversed: Syra was closely blockaded, and "within three days, no blockade-runners arriving at Crete, the insurgents laid down their arms and begged for bread." On his return to Constantinople, Hobart was specially well received, not only by the Sultan, who promoted him to the rank of full admiral, but by the representatives of the European Powers. England alone stood aloof. "The Admiralty," he says, "went so far as to tell me that if I did not immediately return, my name would be erased from the list of naval officers. An officer of high rank, a member of the Board of Admiralty, wrote to me a semi-official letter, in which he said:—"Unless you leave the Turkish service, you will be scratched off the list.' Feeling exceedingly hurt at such treatment . . . I wrote to him:—'You may scratch, and be damned.' This letter was, I think, very unfairly quoted against me some time afterwards in the House of Commons. However, my name was erased from the list of naval officers, and was not replaced there for several years." It was with the Russian war of 1877 that Hobart's name first became generally known, and the story of his career at that time would be a history of the naval side of the war, which our limits do not permit us to undertake. In these sketches he has merely glanced at some of his adventurous achievements, the relations of which are still too long to quote—too detailed to abstract. It is perhaps of more real interest to note that, in his opinion, the Turkish navy could, even at present, if the Turkish naval force had been properly utilised. What he says is this:—"Some few days before the war broke out I was sent to examine the Danube from a professional point of view; and it was soon made clear to me that much could be done in the way of defending that great estuary had nautical experience and the splendid material of which the Turkish sailor is made of been properly utilised. But I found that pig-headed obstinacy and the grossest ignorance prevailed in the councils of those who had supreme command in that river. I found that my advice, and that of competent Turkish officers, was entirely ignored; and that few, if any, proper steps were taken to prevent the enemy's progress into Roumania, and, later on, his passing the Danube almost unopposed. On the day that war was declared, I was at Rustchuk, the headquarters of the Turkish army. On that occasion I made a final effort, by making propositions which events have proved would have arrested the advance of the enemy. I was simply told to mind my own business, and ordered to immediately rejoin my ships, which were at the moment lying at the Sulina mouth of the Danube."

PERSONATING A BRIDE.

At the Chester assizes, before Mr. Justice Wills, Mary Jones, *alias* Richards, 25, pleaded guilty to a charge of falsification of a marriage entry, at Welshpool. The facts of the case, which are of an extraordinary character, were narrated by the judge in passing sentence. His lordship said that one William Evans gave notice to be married to another woman, and attended on a certain day to be married, but he came too late by half an hour, and could not be married that day. The wedding was fixed for the next day, but before that he changed his mind, and felt that he would rather marry the prisoner than the other person. The accused also seemed to have been willing to contract marriage at a very short notice, and she accordingly went to the registrar, and represented herself as the other young woman, and got married in that name. She had committed a very serious offence, as she had also brought a very heavy penalty upon herself, for her marriage was illegal. William Evans, who had behaved like a scoundrel in this matter, had most rightly received severe punishment already, and the prisoner herself had been very properly brought to justice, but he thought she had suffered enough. She had been in prison for five months besides that punishment which she had brought upon herself of having contracted a marriage which was none. The sentence was that she should be imprisoned for one day, and that meant that she should now be discharged. If it was not that somebody else had led her into this disgrace he should have dealt severely with her.

THE GATE OF THE CAUCASUS.

THE *Moscow Gazette* publishes some very interesting particulars regarding the town and port of Batoum. It begins by saying that the Czar's edict abolishing the free port was published there in July last, and that it had produced a great sensation. At the time when Batoum was declared a free port, in 1878, most of the Turkish inhabitants emigrated thence to Trebizond, leaving behind only a sparse population of 3,000 souls, which has since increased to 10,000. The Greek element preponderates, but there is also a large number of Armenians. The Russians—a small minority—are lost in the variegated crowd of foreigners. From being a purely Asiatic town, as it was eight years ago, Batoum has become quasi-European, notwithstanding the mosques and minarets which have been left standing. The houses are built of wood or bricks imported from Marseilles, and roofed occasionally with zinc as a preservative against the prevailing humidity. In recent buildings, however, especially the Custom House and railway station—which are the finest edifices of the place—stone found in the province has been used. The handsomest quarter is that of the Noaria, situated on the sea-shore, at the foot of a hill clothed in verdure. Its principal feature is an esplanade, where the local society resort for promenades and bathing. The barriers of the free port cut the town into two distinct parts, isolating the one from the other; in the one reigned a feverish activity, in the other (the suburbs and environs) calm and tranquillity prevailed. The prices of commodities differed exceedingly on the two sides of the barrier. In the spacious faubourgs—sparsely inhabited by the poor—they were very low; in the town, properly so called, where the pressure of population was great, the price of land close to the sea varies from 75 to 100 roubles the *sagene* (50 square feet), but even in the less considered quarters the rate is never lower than 25 roubles for the same quantity, and consequently the rent of houses and shops is very high. A miserable holding of the latter class is let for 800 or 1,000 roubles, and a lodging of two rooms cannot be had for less than 200 roubles. Manual labour is at a premium, and fetches four and even five times what it does in purely Russian towns. The wages of a simple domestic range from 10 to 15 roubles a month. In the meantime, petty speculators, destitute of capital and credit, have monopolised the entire trade, and inundated the town with the refuse of foreign manufactures. It is noteworthy that not a single commercial firm of repute, whether Russian or foreign, has established a branch agency in the free port of Batoum. As regards the inconvenience caused by the barriers in the matter of provisions coming from the surrounding districts, much has been said and written without exaggerating the evil. It is clear that the situation was abnormal, and the activity morbid. The central meeting place for transacting business is a café facing the sea. The conversation there is limited to Turkish affairs; Turkish coffee is the only beverage, and nothing is smoked but Turkish tobacco. Gambling goes on in the open air, and tables for playing games of hazard extend along the footpath. Despite all difficulties, the future of Batoum is assured by the superiority of its harbour as by its geographical position. It is the best port of the Black Sea; it has a depth of water close in shore of from 30 to 50 fathoms; and its area would accommodate fifteen war vessels without counting a vast number of merchantmen. Neither should it be forgotten that Batoum forms the outlet to a railway 800 versts in length, connecting two seas, and transporting goods not only from Baku and Tiflis, but from Transcaspian territory. The Krasnovodsk-Merv line will supply it with considerable quantities of cotton and silk for transportation. Persian wheat is already carried thither in large quantities, along with naphtha from Baku. There is a question of constructing a canal from the latter town, by which its naphtha might flow uninterruptedly from the place of production to the place of shipping. Locomotives and cistern trucks already exist for the carriage of this important article of commerce, the demand for which is on the increase. It is possible—nay, even probable—that the whole trade of Tiflis (this is probably a misprint for Poti), whose decay is notorious, will pass over to Batoum. "Thus," says the *Moscow Gazette*, "the development of Batoum, justly called the 'Gate of the Caucasus,' in no way depended on its being a free port. It is to be hoped that the adventurers and wretched merchandise imported by them will soon make way for Russian merchants and Russian goods." It may also be added that the town, beautifully situated in the midst of mountains and forests, on the borders of the sea, will offer many inducements to settle there, when its marshes are drained. The mineral waters of Makhindjaour are famous in the locality.

MR. RUSKIN'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Two more parts of Mr. Ruskin's "Præterita" have just been issued, being Chapters VI. and VII. of the second volume. They contain an account of the author's visit to Italy in 1845—a visit which he found it necessary to make. He had been reading during the winter and studying Turner's "Liber Studiorum." This, he says, led him to perceive in some degree what a blind bat and puppy he had been all through Italy, and he determined that at least he must see Pisa and Florence again before writing another word of "Modern Painters."

DEPARTURE FOR ITALY AND SWITZERLAND.

His parents consented to his making the desired journey, and found himself dining on a trout of the Ain, at Champagnole, with Italy and Switzerland at his feet. Though his parents did not object to this journey, its wisdom was not allowed to go unchallenged.

Curiously, the principal opposition to this unprincipled escapade had been made by Turner. He knew that one of my chief objects was to see the motives of his last sketches on the St. Gothard; and he feared my getting into some scrape in the then disturbed state of the cantons. Every time Turner saw me during the winter he said something to dissuade me from going abroad. When at last I went to say good-bye he came down with me into the hall in Queen Anne-street, and opening the door just enough for me to pass laid hold of my arm, gripping it strongly. "Why will you go to Switzerland—there'll be such a fidge about you when you're gone." I made no answer, but grasped his hand closely and went. I believe he made up his mind that I was heartless and selfish; anyhow took no more pains with me.

STUDIES IN THE CAMPO SANTA AT PISA.

Mr. Ruskin writes in a rapturous vein of the time he spent in studying the beauties of the Campo Santa at Pisa, and says that his monkish discipline arranged itself thus:—

Out, anyhow, by six, quick walk to the field, and as much done as I could, and back to breakfast at half-past eight. Steady bit of Sismondi over bread and butter, then back to Campo Santa, draw till twelve; quick walk to look about me and stretch my legs, in shade if it might be, before lunch, on anything I chanced to see nice in a fruit-shop and a bit of bread. Back to lighter work, or merely looking and thinking, for another hour and a half, and to hotel for dinner at four. Three courses and a flask of Aleatico (a sweet, yet rather astringent, red, rich for Italian wine-provincial, and with lovely basket-work round the bottle). Then out for saunter with Countess; he having leave to say anything he had a mind to, but not generally communicative of his feelings; he carried my sketch-book, but in the evening there was too much always to be hunted out, of city; or watched, of hills, or sunset; and I rarely drew—to my sorrow, now.

A MONTH ON MONTE ROSA.

After a visit to Florence, Ruskin crossed the Apennines, and finally settled for a time at the village of Macugnaga.

Here there was a little inn, of which the upper floor was just enough for the landlord, Couttet, George, and me. Once, during a month's stay, I remember seeing two British persons with knapsacks at the bottom of the stairs, who must also have slept in the house, I suppose.

My own room was about seven feet wide by ten long: one window, two-feet-six square, at the side, looked straight into the green bank at the bosom of the Monte Moro, and another at the end looked into vacant sky down the valley. A clear dashing stream, not ice-fed, but mere fountain and rainfall from the Moro, ran past the house just under the side-window, and was the chief cause of my stay and consolation of it. I had made solemn vows and complex postal arrangements for a month under Monte Rosa, and I stayed my month accordingly, with variously humiliating and disagreeably surprising results. The first, namely, that mountain-air at this height, 4,000 ft. for sleeping level, varying to 6,000 or 7,000 ft. in the day's walks, was really not good for me, but quickened pulse and sickened stomach and saddened one's notions alike of cloads, stones, and pastoral life. The second, that my Florentine studies had not taught me how to draw clouds or stones any better; that the stream under my window was no more imitable than the Rhone itself; and that any single boulder in it would take all the month, or it might be six weeks, to paint the least to my mind. The third, that Alpine geology was in these high centres of it as yet wholly inscrutable to me. The fourth, that I was not, as I used to suppose, born for solitude, like Dr. Zimmermann, and that the whole south side of Monte Rosa did not contain as much real and comfortable entertainment for me as the Market-street of Croydon.

"THE DRUDGERY OF AUTHORSHIP."

A casual allusion to the drudgery of authorship and press corrections leads to these remarks:

In calling my authorship drudgery, I do not mean that writing ever gave me the kind of pain of which Carlyle so wildly complains,—to my total amazement and boundless puzzlement, be it in passing said; for he talked just as vigorously as he wrote, and the book he makes bitterest moan over. "Friedrich," bears the outer aspect of richly enjoyed gossip, and lovingly involuntary eloquence of description or praise. My own literary work, on the contrary, was always done as quietly and methodically as a piece of tapestry. I knew exactly what I had got to say, put the words firmly in their places like so many stitches, hemmed the edges of chapters round with what seemed to me graceful flourishes, touched them finally with my cunningest points of colour, and read the work to papa and mamma at breakfast next morning, as a girl shows her samples. "Drudgery" may be a hard word for this often complacent and entirely painless occupation; still, the best that could be said for it was that it gave me no serious trouble.

A RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE.

The day after leaving Venice on his homeward journey, Ruskin was stopped at Padua by a sharp fit of nervous fever. He was able to travel in a day or two, but felt considerable mental depression, which was aggravated by the receipt of a letter announcing the death of his eldest Croydon cousin John, which had occured in Australia. He then states that till this time no occasion of life had put him to any trial of direct prayer.

But now, between the Campo Santa and Santa Maria Novella, I had been brought into some knowledge of the relations that might truly exist between God and his creatures; and thinking what my father and mother would feel if I did not get home to them through those poplar avenues, I fell gradually into the temper, and more or less tacit offering of very real prayer. Which lasted patiently through two long days and what I kept of the nights, on the road home. On the third day, as I was about coming in sight of Paris, what people who are in the habit of praying know as the consciousness of answer, came to me; and a certainty that the illness, which had all this while increased, if anything, would be taken away. Certainty in mind, which remained unshaken, through unabated discomfort of body, for another night and day, and then the evil symptoms vanished in an hour or two, on the road beyond Paris; and I found myself in the inn at Beauvais entirely well, with a thrill of conscious happiness altogether new to me. Which, if I had been able to keep!—Another "had been" this, the gravest of all I lost; the last with which I shall trouble the reader. That happy sense of direct relation with Heaven is known evidently to multitudes of human souls of all faiths, and in all lands; evidently often a dream—demonstrably, as I conceive, often a reality; in all cases, dependent on emotion, patience, self-denial, prudence, obedience; of which some pure hearts are capable without effort, and some by constancy. Whether I was capable of holding it or not, I cannot tell; but little by little, and for little, yet it seemed invincible causes, it passed away from me, I had scarcely reached home in safety before I had sunk back into the faintness and darkness of the Under-World.

THE RITE OF JOHUR.

IN a Reuter's telegram of the 21st of October I read:—"A repetition of the Johur ordeal has occurred in a Brahmin village near Neemuch, in Bengal; the object being to avoid the Tonk Durbar assessment. The two victims calmly ascended the funeral pyre, and bravely met death. The villagers afterwards took their charred heads to Oodeypore."

Neemuch is a town and British cantonment in the territory of Gwalior, and is situated at a short distance from the boundary separating that tract of country from the State of Oodeypore, Rajpootana. It is just where one would expect the Johur to take place, if anywhere, for it is essentially a Rajpoot rite, like the sacrifice of widows and infants. The present case is a remarkable one; for Johur, in past history, was never used to avoid assessment, and the telegram does not say whether the victims are male or female.

Johur is an awful rite. A whole tribe may become extinct by it, as is seen by several instances recorded in the history of the Rajpoot States. What it signifies is the burning of women to save their honour. The Rajpoot is profoundly jealous of the honour of his women; and to prevent their falling into the hands of conquerors, then to be dealt with as was often the case in the wars with the Mahomedans, he has recourse to the Johur; that is to say, the immolation of every female of the family. And the Rajpoot woman gladly embraces such a refuge from pollution; or even if she were not in fear of being forced away as a captive, she would prefer it to living on as a widow

The loss of the battle or the capture of a city during the Mahomedan invasions was usually the time when this dreadful rite was practised. At the end of the famed siege of Cheetore, the ancient capital of the Rana of Oodeypore, by Ala-uddin, in 1303, the Rajpoot chief, after an arduous day, passed the night in pondering the means by which he might save from the general destruction one at least of his twelve sons. Eleven of them fell during the next few days; and when but one son remained to the Rana, he proclaimed the Johur. The funeral pyre was lighted within subterranean chambers where the sun's rays had never entered, and the defenders of Cheetore beheld the queens, and their own wives and daughters to the number of several thousands, pass in procession to the fire. The beautiful Padmani, the consort of the Rana, who was believed to be the chief object of attraction for the conquering Tartar, came last in the throng. The door of the caverns closed; the fires raged within; and the honour of the Rajpoot women was saved. When afterwards Ala-uddin entered the capital on the death of the Rana and his surviving son, who fell in the conflict, he found it strown with the bodies of his defenders; while smoke yet issued from the recesses where the women had perished.

Again during the second siege of Cheetore by Bahadoor Shah of Gujrat in 1530, when the bravest had fallen in defending the breach caused by his artillery (it was served by Portuguese adventurers), the Johur was proclaimed. There was little time to build the pyre. Combustibles were heaped up in hurriedly made hollows in the ground, and magazines were placed around them. The other chiefs led the first procession of willing victims to their doom, and 13,000 females were thus immolated at once.

Instances of the same practice occurs several times in the history of Jessulmir, another Rajpoot State. During the fierce contest between Mulraj and Mabub Khan in 1294, the former defended himself obstinately and more than once beat back his assailants with heavy loss. But presently, finding that large reinforcements had arrived for the enemy and that his cause was hopeless, he retired to the inner apartments of his palace and told their inmates that they must part to meet in heaven, while he gave up his own life in defence of their honour and their faith. And what Mulraj did, the chiefs about him did. The night was passed together in preparation for the awful morning. As soon as the day broke all the women, young and old, saying their prayers as they went, gathered at the palace-gate. Then they bade a last farewell to all their kin; the Johur commenced: and 24,000 females, [illegible] others in the fire. Not one of them quailed. This done, Mulraj and his chiefs performed their ablutions, placed the sacred *tooluk* leaf in their casques, put on the saffron robe, as was the custom with the Rajpoots, and awaited the battle. On the morrow the enemy advanced, and Mulraj, with 700 of his kin, was slain.

In the Johur on the occasion of Firoz Shah's attack upon Jessulmir, some years after the event above described, 16,000 females were destroyed.

The Johur was practised not only when the foe was the lustful and bloodthirsty Tartar; there are also instances of it in the intertribal wars of the Rajpoots. Numerous inscriptions on stone and on brass, according to archæologists, record as the first token of victory the captive wives of the foe; and the law of Manu with regard to female captives in war is analagous to those of Moses and Mahommed on the same point.—*St. James's Gazette.*

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

CAPTAIN CARVERA, who, with Senor Quiroga, has made for the first time a scientific expedition to the country, or rather oasis, of Adrar, has been interviewed by the Madrid correspondent of the *Times*. Captain Cervera describes Port Rio de Oro, where he landed from the Spanish cruiser Ligera, as rather difficult of entry, but, once entered, as secure from all winds, with good anchoring ground from 10 to 30 metres depth of water. "Rio de Oro" (river of gold) is a misnomer, as there only exists one well of fresh water, and that very dirty. There are, however, good wells in the interior, and at four days' journey there is a running spring. The expedition proceeded, between the 22nd and 24th degrees of latitude south-eastwards, 425 kilometres through an arid country of gneiss and granite, and struck the boundary of Adrar. The population is composed of four tribes, the Uled Delim, speaking and nearly all capable of writing pure Arabic, mixed with a few words of Berber origin. These tribes are nomadic, moving their tents from well to well for the pasture of their dromedaries, goats, and sheep. The men are warlike and given to plunder. Their arms are double-barrelled flint guns, and they are good marksmen. The capital of Adrar is Aatar, not Wadan as hitherto believed. Wadan lies more to the south. Spain already possesses the coast from Cape Bojador to Cape Blanco. Now Captain Cervera and Senor Quiroga have signed treaties with the sheiks of Adrar, by which these sheiks acknowledge the sovereignty of Spain. The commerce with the Uled Delim will be small, but the Rio de Oro-Adrar route is the shortest from the West Coast, possessing water, to Timbuctoo, and if opened it may prove important for the trade with the interior.

THE MOHURRUM AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Globe says:—"I went yesterday to see one of the most ghastly ceremonials it has ever been my lot to witness. If anyone had described it to me, I should have taken the liberty of doubting his word to a pretty considerable extent. I could not have believed that so barbarous a custom would have been tolerated in this nineteenth century of ours. What I saw was the Persian festival, which is held once a year, in two or three places in the world, to celebrate the anniversary of the murder of Hassan and Hussein, the sons of Ali. My friend and I, with two hamals in attendance, went over about half-past six in the evening to a square in Stamboul, and arrived just in time for the commencement of the orgies. They began with a procession of children, dressed in black gowns, singing hymns in praise of Hassan and Hussein to the sound of weird music. The square was guarded all round by Turkish soldiers, who kept a clear space in the centre, the crowd stood behind, and the windows of the square were filled with spectators. The place was all draped in black, thousands of lanterns were hung about, and burning braziers were stationed at intervals of a few yards. In about ten minutes after our arrival a fearful din of tom-toms arose, and a number of men entered the square, those in the foremost ranks carrying braziers, while those in the centre supported a large canopy, formed of Persian flags and ensigns. Two white horses were next led in. These carried howdahs with a child tied on each, to represent the two brothers. Then came other horses, decked out with embroidery stained with blood, and dead bodies lying across their backs. A procession of priests and people then entered, chanting songs of mourning, and these were followed by men, with their bodies bare to their waists, beating, themselves with great chains, which they swung over their heads, first on their backs and then on their chests, all sobbing and singing the while, the clang of the chains as they all swung together against the flesh being something horrible to hear. Then came the awful part of the whole thing, which made one shudder, and turns my blood cold as I write it. About a hundred men entered the square with their heads shaved, and dressed entirely in white; these formed a huge circle arm in arm, all with their faces to the centre of the ring, those on one side shouting "Hassan," those on the other "Hussein." They gradually worked themselves up into a screaming frenzy, and then, brandishing the huge sabres they carried, they commenced hacking at their bodies and heads till the blood poured down them, and pieces of flesh came off the poor wretches, who, as they became more excited, inflicted ghastly scalp wounds on each other. I never saw such an awful sight, and I never wish to see again. They went twice round the square, shouting, screaming, and brandishing their sabres, after which such of them as were still able to walk retired from the scene, and the man with chains took their places, with their chests and backs black and bleeding. These marched twice round the square, followed by children singing and chanting. A few prayers were now offered up by the priests, more shouts of "Hassan" and "Hussein," and then there was a pause, and the people looked as if they were about to disperse. Sickened and horrified by the scene we had witnessed, my friend and I quitted our window seat, and began a rapid walk to our hotel; but suddenly there were loud shouts from the people, and we saw the entire throng returning. We were the unwilling spectators of a renewal of this fearful carnage, which was only terminated by the death of many of the actors in it, while those who yet lived sank exhausted to the ground, their features in many instances undistinguishable, their white dresses soaked with blood, and yet even in their dying agonies sustained by a mysterious fanaticism which teaches them that through these self-inflicted tortures they go straight into heaven. This account may seem to you exaggerated, but I can assure you it is impossible to convey to you in writing the ghastly realities of the scene I have just described."

INVASION OF A FRENCH CONVENT.

THE great convent case at Auxerre has ended in a judgment against the invaders, but so mild as to be regarded by them and their friends as a virtual acquittal. M. Gallet, a wealthy landowner and mayor of Eleny, in the Yonne, who headed the invasion; his brother, M. Pamphyle Gallet, a rich notary, and mayor of Chassy, in the same Department; M. Gallet, the younger son of the former; and a locksmith who helped them to force the door, have been respectively condemned to pay a fine of 100 francs, 50 francs, 25 francs, and 16 francs, for house-breaking without felonious intent, brawling, and violation of domicile. The invasion was brought about by Mademoiselle Gallet, only daughter of the mayor of Eleny, having entered the convent. Then she wrote saying that as she felt her decision would meet with no sympathy in her family, and as she wished to spare the poignant emotion of a leave-taking to her dear parents, she had resolved to keep her intention to herself until she was in the convent. Her affection for them was profound and warm, and she hoped they would not think she had lacked the respect which she owed them in determining her vocation. She begged for their pardon, and would daily pray for their happiness in this life and in the world to come. Mademoiselle Gallet was called as witness at the trial. Her beauty caused a hum of admiration. She gave her evidence without the faintest shew of feeling, but contradicted herself in declaring that it was in going to Auxerre with her grandfather that she suddenly made up her mind to be a nun. She was not influenced, and said "Au revoir" to the nuns when quitting them after the convent was invaded. The family doctor deposed to her being in an unhealthy state, which would render her an easy victim to undue influence. So far she has not expressed any determination to quit again the paternal home, but refuses to get married.

AN EPISODE OF THE "HUNDRED DAYS."

THE French troops were rapidly moving to the Dutch frontier. Upon arriving at Beaumont, the Army of the North formed its junction with that of Ardennes, under the command of Vaudamme, whose head-quarters were at Furnay. The Army of the Moselle, under Girard, quitting Metz by forced marches, debouched, in the same period, by Philipville, and brought itself likewise into line. The Army of the North was composed of five corps of infantry, under the respective commands of D'Erlon, Reille, Vaudamme, Girard, and the Count de Lobau. The cavalry, commanded in chief by Marshal Grouchy, was divided into four corps, under the order of Generals Pajol, Excelmans, Milhaud, and Kellerman.

While the French forces were thus foregathering, Napoleon stayed in Paris, where a round of festivities prevailed not less brilliant than those in Brussels, as chronicled by Thackeray. Routs and balls succeeded each other, and public and private gaming-tables attracted those for whom dancing and flirtation were too mild excitements.

In a salon in the Faubourg St. Germain, where Hortense de Beauharnais, ex-Queen of Holland, was present, a brilliant party had assembled. Senators, generals, and diplomatists jolted each other, and ladies vied with their sex in the splendour of diamonds and dresses.

"Must you go?" anxiously asked a lady, as a staff officer seated himself by her side. "I fear you have come to say adieu."

"Not yet. The General is playing whist with Cardinal Maury, the Dutchess of Reggio, and the Pope's Nuncio. Possibly we have half an hour left."

"Then there is no time to lose," she said with emotion, as she drew off her glove and removed a ring from her finger. "Take this," she added, "for my sake, and your own."

The young officer allowed his eyes to be bandazed without resistance, and drew himself up boldly before the firing party. At the same moment he made a sign that he had something more to say.

"Captain," he said to the officer who stepped forward, "I ask a favour."

"Which shall be granted, if within my power."

"On my heart I wear a gold ring bound round with a lock of hair."

"And you wish——?"

"That the ring shall remain where it is while my heart beats."

"And after?"

"That you return it to its donor" (and here he gave her name), "and I rely on your loyalty as a soldier."

"My word on it," replied the officer, as he grasped his hand and was leaving.

"For the last word," said de Villebelle. "tell your men to aim at my head—for they cannot hit me through the heart."

"Why so?"

"I wear a charmed ring—a talisman. It is on my heart, and my heart can never be touched otherwise than it has been."

"Poor fellow!" thought the Captain, as he returned to his sad duty, "he has gone mad at the last moment.

In less than one minute after, de Villebelle received one ball through his head and ten in his body, but his heart remained untouched. They ran up to him. He laid on his face quivering, and the Royalist officer proceeded at once to carry out his promise. On removing the ring all convulsive movements ceased. The heart, no longer protected by the talisman, stopped beating, and de Villebelle slept the sleep of death.

The irony of Fate was further exemplified in relation to one of the characters figuring in this brief sketch.

The Countess of Leoville, who gave Captain de Villebelle the ring, was one of the beauties of the day. They had been engaged, and their marriage sanctioned by their parents, when the fortunes of war called the young officer to the disastrous campaign of 1812. Her family, taking advantage of his absence, forced on a match—a *marriage de convenance*—between the daughter and the rich Count de Leoville. May and December were never more strongly contrasted. The Countess was little over twenty. Her husband was some years past eighty; and great as was de Villebelle's grief on his return, he consoled himself with the hope that the Count could not live long. There was a second compact.

Uttered not, but comprehended,
between the old lovers that one day yet they would be man and wife.

So it came to pass the Count de Leoville died on the same day that Captain de Villebelle lay shot on the Plain de Grenelle.

A few days after the execution the French officer, true to his word, proceeded to fulfil his mission. The first paroxysm of grief over, the Countess took the ring, and thanked the officer, adding:

"The mourning put on for another shall be worn by me for *him* so long as life lasts!"—*Army and Navy Magazine.*

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

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